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Andrew Bain, Secretary and Welfare Officer, is the most prominent of four officers of the S.R.C. to resign this week. This leaves an S.R.C. of eight members (the constitution calls for twenty-one).

Bain, although exceedingly disliked by most of the present council, was the most efficient and hardworking member of the Executive. The rest of them, along with nearly all the representatives, would comprise one of the most inefficient, unimaginative and reactionary Student Councils in Australia.

The present hierarchy of the S.R.C. contains a reactionary N.U.A.U.S. Secretary who does nothing but talk of N.U.A.U.S. inefficiency, and never thinks of promoting that body; an Education Officer who still hasn't finished reading the files; a President and Vice-President who lack the basic level of imagination and initiative expected of any student leader; and finally a Treasurer whose incompetence was epitomised by leaving out a debt of \$1,000 in the 1969 S.R.C. accounts.

Andrew Bain in a statement has made several suggestions even a mildly competent S.R.C. would take up immediately: what has happened to education at A.N.U.? why doesn't Social Action rate a mention in the 1970 budget? what is wrong with involvement in Big World politics?

But Mr. Bain also lacks the imagination a progressive S.R.C. needs. Where are some new brilliant suggestions for student activities? Sydney S.R.C. have bought a TV unit after lengthy deliberation; they've moved into social action from a research angle with aims of big pay-offs instead of tiny little

THE DEATH THROES OF A STUDENT BODY

"do-good" activities that anyone can do. What ever happened to the Radio show that A.N.U. students were to run?

And this S.R.C. complains to N.U.A.U.S. over too much bureaucracy; to the Union for mismanagement; to the University Administration for malfunctions. One cynic commented that the rash of resignations was really due to the fact that if the representatives had not resigned they would have had to man the polling booths in the coming elections. In fact this is not such an outlandish charge.

But those representatives need not have worried about all that work over the 'elections' because the elections are all finished without a fuss. Sixteen people nominated for fourteen positions but in true treasurer's spirit Duckett couldn't face spending all that money to kick out two people and so A.N.U. democracy was fixed to work differently this year. Two people withdrew their nominations on the condition that the new S.R.C. co-opt them at their first meeting! And who is to blame for this dismal "election"? Sure, it's general student apathy Mr

Morrison was the dead campus. But dig deeper: all that had vital leadership in the S.R.C. the campus has been a little different. If only the S.R.C.'s most important task, to provide controversial activities to awaken this campus, because this S.R.C. has failed to do this, or to be at all relevant, the "election" has worked out such a failure. The right, student apathy is to blame.

What of the future of the S.R.C. and its \$27,700 income? For the eight or twenty-one or whatever representatives it is rosy: they can enjoy their fun and games at kindergarten student politics. But for the undergraduate Students' Association, one hates to think.

A.S.P.

EDUCATION?

Principles.

Societies are organised on many bases; the military unit, the hunting group, the production of goods. We believe the basis on which Australian society has developed and should develop is the worth of the individual. The self-fulfilment of the individual should be the principle behind Australia's development.

Australian education should also be based on this principle. Although it may be desirable to define education, to do so exactly would neglect a number of aspects. Education should not be seen as something occurring between legally set ages or during fixed hours, it is a life long process.

The following should be seen as vital aspects of Australian education:

1. The development of the individual's potentialities and abilities and the capacity for self direction.
2. The development of a sense of values which will enable independent evaluations to be made.
3. The development of a sense of responsibility to other individuals and society.
4. The need for the individual to choose his own relationship with society.
5. The provision of adequate skills and vocational training to fulfil a role in society, to give self satisfaction and to obtain an adequate standard of living.
6. The right of any individual to develop at his own rate and enjoy each stage of life as it presents itself to him.
7. The development of imagination, curiosity, and the motivation to learn.
8. The capacity to adapt to changing social, cultural and economic conditions.
9. Formal education should be seen as only one part of the process. Peers and family may well have more impact.

10. An educated individual should constitute the most valuable asset our society possesses for social, cultural and economic development.

11. It is the right of all citizens to receive a free education readily available up to the highest level of which they are capable.

At all levels of education it should be recognised that individuals are different and have individual rates of progress.

The education of individuals cannot be adequate unless society assures to all a high standard of health, nutrition and physical well being.

The Organisation of Education.

NUAUS views education as a complete process of continuous development and recognises that changes in one area have ramifications throughout the whole process. NUAUS therefore concerns itself with all aspects of education.

NUAUS believes that the Commonwealth Government should finance all education and take responsibility for its overall and systematic long term planning. This can best be done by establishing a National Education Commission with the responsibility for overall planning and the allocation of funds among all areas of education. This Commission would include a major research establishment. The Commission would be responsible for presenting submissions to the Commonwealth on education's financial needs.

NUAUS believes that the Schools Commission should be concerned with pre-school, primary and secondary education. The Commission should have finance to support special innovative and experimental projects in schools. It should receive submissions from Regional Councils which should control the allocation of expenditures between schools, the employment of promotion and removal of teaching staff and the provision of specialised staff such as curriculum and method advisors, counsellors, psychologists, social workers, health officers and remedial and special teaching experts. The Regional Councils should be based on local communities and consist of elected parents, citizens, teachers and senior secondary students.

NUAUS believes that the over-riding aim of educational organisation should be to ensure that decision making is decentralised and involves whole community groups. Therefore there should be a Commission for schools, tertiary and continuing education. These Commissions should be concerned with allocating resources, salaries, curriculum and teaching method research, the appeal of complaints and professional advice.

The Continuous Education Commission should be concerned to assist all aspects of adult education which occur apart from the everyday ongoing activities of secondary and tertiary education. As well as receiving submissions from existing institutions and associations this Commission will investigate and finance the provision of new courses.

The Commonwealth Government should immediately appoint a Committee of Inquiry to examine the present educational system in Australia and then make recommendations on the best system for the future.

NUAUS believes that the present existence of both public and private schools is damaging to the development of many individuals. NUAUS believes that schools for children and adolescents should not be divided on religious or financial grounds. Because this limits the possible range of contacts and experiences for the student. We also believe that those who give the need for experiment as a reason for the establishment and existence of private schools are mistaken. Experiment occurs more frequently in public schools. NUAUS believes that only the public system of education should receive financial support.

This article is the introductory section of the N.U.A.U.S. Education Policy drawn up at the 1970 Annual Council held in Melbourne in February. The rest of that policy, not printed here, includes details on pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education in the ideal situation, and also the immediate needs in all levels of education. This policy has already largely been incorporated into the policies of many groups in Australia including the A.L.P. and the Australia Party. Those interested in seeing the booklet with the complete education policy of N.U.A.U.S. should contact the S.R.C. Welfare Officer, Mary Fisher.

However we recognise that financial assistance is being given to private schools at the moment but in a manner which ignores the needs of schools. The only possible principle on which this aid to private schools should be granted is after a close look at the needs of all schools (public and private) and decisions must be based on the needs of individual schools. So that special experimental schools can be conducted, if necessary, the Schools Commission should be able to make special grants.

The Tertiary Education Commission should be concerned with all post secondary education ranging from apprenticeships to post graduate university work. This Commission would receive submissions from individual institutions and make recommendations to the National Education Commission. The Commission should include representatives of students and staff.

Individual schools should make their requirements known to the Regional Council and ought to be administered by a Parent Teacher Council.

It has been argued that decentralisation will increase inequalities in education. The argument is that rich areas will be able to afford better facilities and so on; frequent reference is made to the American experience where rich and poor educational areas are widespread.

However it would be hardly beyond the wit, or the powers, of the Schools Commission to provide special payments for economically disadvantaged areas. In both the USA and Great Britain the National Government is assisting these areas.

Special allowances and finance for teacher's housing should be provided for remote and country areas.

letters letters letters lett

Dear Editor,

I read with interest the letter of "ole Buruku Oloyede". If, as I understand to be correct, this is not in fact the correct identity of the writer, I should be very pleased if he could lend me a dictionary so that I may be able to look up the meaning of the first two words. Perhaps the real Mr Oloyede would also appreciate it if the writer used his own name in future.

Some of the author's statements may indeed be true. Certainly, I never intended to suggest that everything about Africa is undesirable; but I do feel that if internal strife, which has followed independence in several African countries (The Congo, Ghana, Nigeria), can be avoided

in Niugini, so much the better. Whether one wishes to blame them on Europeans, on tribal rivalries, or on a multitude of combining factors, the end remains internal strife, and as such ought to be avoided. We have recently seen in Niugini clan rivalry at work in two areas and the possibility of Bougainvillean secession; how widespread these are I don't know, because I didn't travel widely enough through the Territory. Perhaps the retired Papuan camel corps officer (who did) could give his views. And whether these problems can be solved by immediate independence or by gradual takeover is a question I would not like to answer.

The writer berates me for lack of planning. I admit this to be true. I did not write the article with the aim of telling the authorities what they ought to be doing, because I felt I had not seen enough of the many different areas to have a good overall understanding. The article was in fact meant to be a series of impressions aiming to show that it is easy for us in Canberra (and others elsewhere throughout the world) to pontificate about Niugini, to propose superb theories about development, independence, anti-colonialism and so on — without any real knowledge of the real problems of the country itself. At the word "colonialism" our hackles are raised, and we see in every European resident an arch-exploiter. This is simply not true. Certainly there are resident arch-exploiters. This is simply not true. Certainly there are people exploiting the Papuans and New Guineans; Guineans. Some of them are Europeans, some are Chinese and some are Niuginians. But, on the other hand, there are many members of each of these races who are

working as best they can for social and economic development of Niugini. To say that Australia is exploiting Niugini by putting \$100 m p.a. into the economy is arrant nonsense. Certainly it would be preferable if more were spent; certainly it would be better if more were assigned to education and health training, but this cannot detract from the fact that, whether her motives be philanthropic or the result of UN pressure, Australia in the last 20 or 30 years has done a lot of good in Niugini.

Dear Editor,

A fervent request from the ranks of the unsuave. Have we seen the disappearance of the beautiful bird of the week from the back of your worthy journal, or is it that there is a marked absence of beautiful birds on this campus this year.

The latter judgement may well seem to be the case, since this untrained eye has yet to spy buxom beauty, save for those perennial blossoms, the sight of whose form behind various counters in the

Union never fails to make a fine young male upstanding.

This also seemed to have been the case last year, until this paper laid some exquisite rustic maids between its pages. Not only were we presented with their amenable and winsome faces and otherwise, but we were introduced to their delights and dislikes.

It is with deeply-rooted sincerity that I represent this plea to you for your careful consideration. No doubt, publication of this letter will recall to the minds of those unfortunate males, like myself, whose custom it is to funk in the abdomen of the Union and, with palpitating breast, to survey the various female tit-bits that chanced to gravitate to the seamy environs of the refectory, the stimulation that could be received on the reconnaissance of the various pulchritudinous portraits.

Let's revert to the healthy drooling over the iconic insertions which used to grace the derriere of your lubricious folio. I wait, yours, pregnant with desire.

Paul Pry.

SPLIT IN BLACKS' BODY



photo: Martin Boling

The 13th Conference of the Federal Council of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders was focused on proposed amendments to the constitution when it met over Easter.

The amendments, moved by Dr. A. Barrie Pithock, Legislative Reform Convenor for FCAATSI, proposed that voting on all matters at the conference be open only to people of Aboriginal and Islander descent, and the executive committee should also consist only of individuals of Aboriginal and Islander descent.

Dr. Pithock and about half the FCAATSI delegates - especially Queensland and Victorian Aborigines and the younger delegates, supported by abschol, believe that the Aborigines and Islanders are ready, willing and able to decide the policies of FCAATSI and that accordingly, the executive should be "all black". The time has come when Aborigines and Islanders should speak for themselves and determine their own future free from paternalism.

The amendment, had it been passed, would have been an important step forward. The Aborigines would have felt pride and a sense of achievement, and it is extremely important that Aborigines do in fact stand up, for

their equality and their integrity and ability to handle their own affairs.

Furthermore, FCAATSI would no longer be criticised as being "white-dominated". Cases, such as in Western Australia, when Aboriginal demands were ignored as being the suggestion of trouble-making whites, would be avoided.

However, the conference was tragically divided on the issue. People opposing the change felt that "the unity of the working classes" was being broken (notably, Trade Union delegates) and that the equality of man was being denied. Such people chose to ignore the fact that a people must choose and determine their own destiny and identity. Some felt that the essential support of whites would be alienated, but if white support is genuine, as Bruce McGuinness of Victoria pointed out at the conference, the whites will be willing to step aside for this advance in Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

The reform did not intend to exclude or alienate whites, for they can act in an advisory capacity and help when this is requested. They can educate white society, and support FCAATSI, but it is no longer reasonable that they should have control on the council.

The reform demanded soul-searching by white delegates - whether they were at the conference for status, for "do-gooding", for the good of Aborigines in white eyes, or of Aborigines in Aboriginal eyes. If they are genuine, they should be able to say they want the good of Aborigines in aboriginal eyes, in which case they should give the concept of an all black executive full support.

When the vote was finally taken after a weekend of bitter arguing, there were 48 votes both for and against the motion, which needed a 2/3 rd majority. Consequently the executive remained multi-racial.

However, some good eventuated. The National Tribal Council was formed, with Mrs. Kath Walker, as chairman. Within this council, only individuals of Aboriginal and Island descent would be able to vote. It is not, as the newspapers suggest, in opposition to FCAATSI, but as well as FCAATSI and at times the two councils will work together.

Abschol and Trade Union members plan to get together in Melbourne soon to discuss a Union proposal to establish a commission of Aborigines and Islanders only to prepare a report on an all-black executive to present at the next FCAATSI Conference, and it can only be hoped that the motion will be passed next year without bitterness and misrepresentation of opponents and still maintain the unity of the Federal Council.

Lenore Manderson.

MONEY MATTERS

So the budget has been brought down. The expenditure of Our Glorious Students' Association determined for another year. And who knows? The pitiful remnant of the S.R.C. who bothered to attend the last Sunday meeting perhaps, if they were awake. And who cares? Good question.

In all the debate that has been going on about the S.R.C. and its functions, including the abortive attempt to recognise reality and go officially Unrepresentative, to the stock. Question: "Well, what does it do anyway anyway?" one answer could always be "It does have a budget - it sort of supports things, I guess". What does it support - and how does it support it? If you think that money means power, and you also happen to think that the S.R.C. are a lot of incompetent fools (or alternatively power-hungry ratbags) as many people seem to do, you might also think that somebody, somewhere, would be interested in what these incompetent fools (or power-hungry ratbags) are doing with - what is it - \$27,700 a year?

But no. You do your thing baby, I'll do mine. Don't pinch someone else's Bilda Brix, it wouldn't be nice. Which would be all right, except that they're your Bilda Brix. And mine. The sad fact being that on the allocations in the Students' Association Budget depend how life on campus will swing,

Baby - and that means you too.

So let's see what this year's budget has got. Schemes for new and exciting activities? Consolidation of old ones (Whatever happened to Social Action)? Not on your life. For all the new development there is, we might be the South Moonee Under-Ten Majorette League. Wasn't there a fee rise last year - and wasn't it justified amid much complaining, by all the things they were going to do for us?

The Treasurer, Steve Duckett, made a valiant attempt at originality by giving two budgets, one an imaginary one showing what he would like to do if he had a lot more money; but nobody was worried that he really meant it. Just as long as it all balances it doesn't really matter what goes on in the middle - but isn't it about time the S.R.C. forgot the traditional leave it to Beaver administrative bungling which has left us with among other things a \$1,000 debt to NUAUS, and used (horrible word) some INITIATIVE?

Why should Bush Week, and especially social functions like dances, continue to make a loss? Where is that much-braided advertising for Woroni? So you don't think the student body would like another fee use, it might be because they can't see what happened to the last one. Apathy on campus is a poor excuse for maintaining it.



Stephen Duckett

The Honourable Member for Boothby,

Andrew Podger interviews Mr. John McLeay in Canberra.

a friendly fascist

Mr. John Mc Leay has gained notoriety in the national news media but once, when he was in Rhodesia. But he has now gained the image of being the Epitome of the Right in Australian politics. To find out a little more from this interesting personification of Liberal (with largest 'L' possible) philosophy, I asked him to explain his views on students, communism, Vietnam, and Southern Africa.

"Well, I think the proportion of university students involved in anti-Vietnam and anti-conscription movements could possibly be less than 5%, though I would think it would vary from university to university. Just before the election there was a particular campaign by a small group of so-called university students (I think they might have been doing a subject and taking 50 years to do it.) They went around from State to State trying to create trouble. So altogether they represent an infinitesimal percentage of university students overall".

"I think a hell of a lot of students are like a lot of the community: they don't like being involved in wars and the Vietnam war in particular. They are not exactly sure why not. A great many of the community don't really know what the enemy is: students don't like to think of fighting Vietnamese or foreign people. They don't think of them in quite the same way as we think of them. We are not or were not fighting Koreans, Malaysians or Vietnamese but communism. In reality we're fighting an 'ideology'."

He referred to the academics as his antagonists in the universities, so I asked him why he disliked them so intensely.

"Well academics are not much more

than students, are they? - just elderly students.....I'm criticising the academics who shell out this pure socialism and use their position as teacher to very often lead students in a particular political philosophy."

I then spoke about the U.S. Moratorium last year and the Australian one which is coming up in the near future. Should the Government take any notice?

"Well, no. My view of what we're doing in Vietnam is we're involved in an ideological-political war. The communists up there are not really much interested in making military gains; they want psychological gains. They're not really fighting it in Vietnam or Laos. They're fighting it in America or here in Australia, and anything which psychologically helps to undermine the American or the Australian resolve to defend itself against communism is a useful piece of progress. This is the advantage of moratoria (if that is the plural of moratorium).

"With a moratorium, a lot of them go for the fun of it; some go because they think it is going to bring peace about in some way. I don't think they really ever properly think it out, because what these peace mobs, groups, advocate is total surrender. What it all gets back to is whether or not a bloke thinks communism is our enemy and this is the difference between the Labour Party and us."

After such a lot of general references to 'communism' I asked Mr. McLeay if communism was a monolithic force.

"I think - of course originally it was run by one body, Moscow. But I

can't think that it is now - there are several monoliths." But he did emphasise that North Vietnam was not an independent communist state but was completely dependent on both China and Russia. However subversion still remains the main threat:

"It is not overt aggression we have to worry about at presentIf it were, there would be nothing we could do to stop them.....They always operate covertly by wars of National Liberation, undeclared wars, subversion, and this is the way the Domino Theory works - and I subscribe to the Domino Theory, frankly."

But talk of overt threats brought Russia and the Indian Ocean to mind, and the next very important topic for Mr. McLeay - Australia's relationship with South Africa. I asked whether he thought it wise for Australia to have an alliance with South Africa because of the Russian presence in the Indian Ocean.

"I don't think it matters much whether it's a formal alliance - I think it is very important for us to have alliances.....much closer liaison in the sort of weapons we use, declare areas we will patrol and areas they will patrol. We should get very close to South Africa - I'm very strong on that."

Does he then support the South African and Rhodesian governments?

"Well, I can understand what they're doing. I think that no country can criticise either the South African or Rhodesian governments without looking at themselves. I think it is the best

way in the conditions that apply in their countries. So in that way I support them."

What of the United Nations sanctions against South Africa and Rhodesia? His views were strongly against these - starvation is what sanctions imply, as in the Biafran embargo by Nigeria. So sanctions are not justified "even against Russia." I mentioned sporting teams.

"Well that fellow Ashe You know, if I was in that position in South Africa I wouldn't have let him in either. He was just out to knock a crack in the wall of South African internal policy."

And these people demonstrating against South Africa - "they need their heads read". If they just knew what was going on there. If South Africa or Rhodesia allowed the other Africans to immigrate into their countries they'd be overrun by natives after the living standards that just don't apply elsewhere in Africa. It's never a case of black murdering white - it's black murdering black. People here just don't know what it is like in Southern Africa.

My tape had finished and we were now talking far more freely than before. These last two paragraphs are paraphrases because of the lack of tape-recorder but I believe the paraphrasing is a fair account of his argument.

I promised Mr. McLeay a fair account of what he said - but of course I could not promise that this would generate any sympathy from students, or perhaps from many others either.

Andrew S. Podger.

OH DEAR, ROYALTY

The Royal Family is due to arrive in Canberra in three weeks time to celebrate more of the Bi-centenary, and two groups at the A.N.U. are organising receptions for them as they tour Canberra.

Princess Anne is to be greeted by A.N.U.'s celebrated student lackeys as she spends one day wandering about the University. Such a welcome is expected from the S.R.C. bootlicking royalists.

Meanwhile, another group of students are working feverishly for an alternative reception on this auspicious occasion. This group is not content with the organising of "Australia's Bi-centenary" celebrations because of the lack of decent respect for the original Australians.

Because of the paternalistic Jacky-Jacky attitude of these white organisers, this fervent group are to hold demonstrations for Aboriginal Land Rights, and against the Bi-centenary affair.

Choose ye this day.....

BIG DAY

MORATORIUM DAY

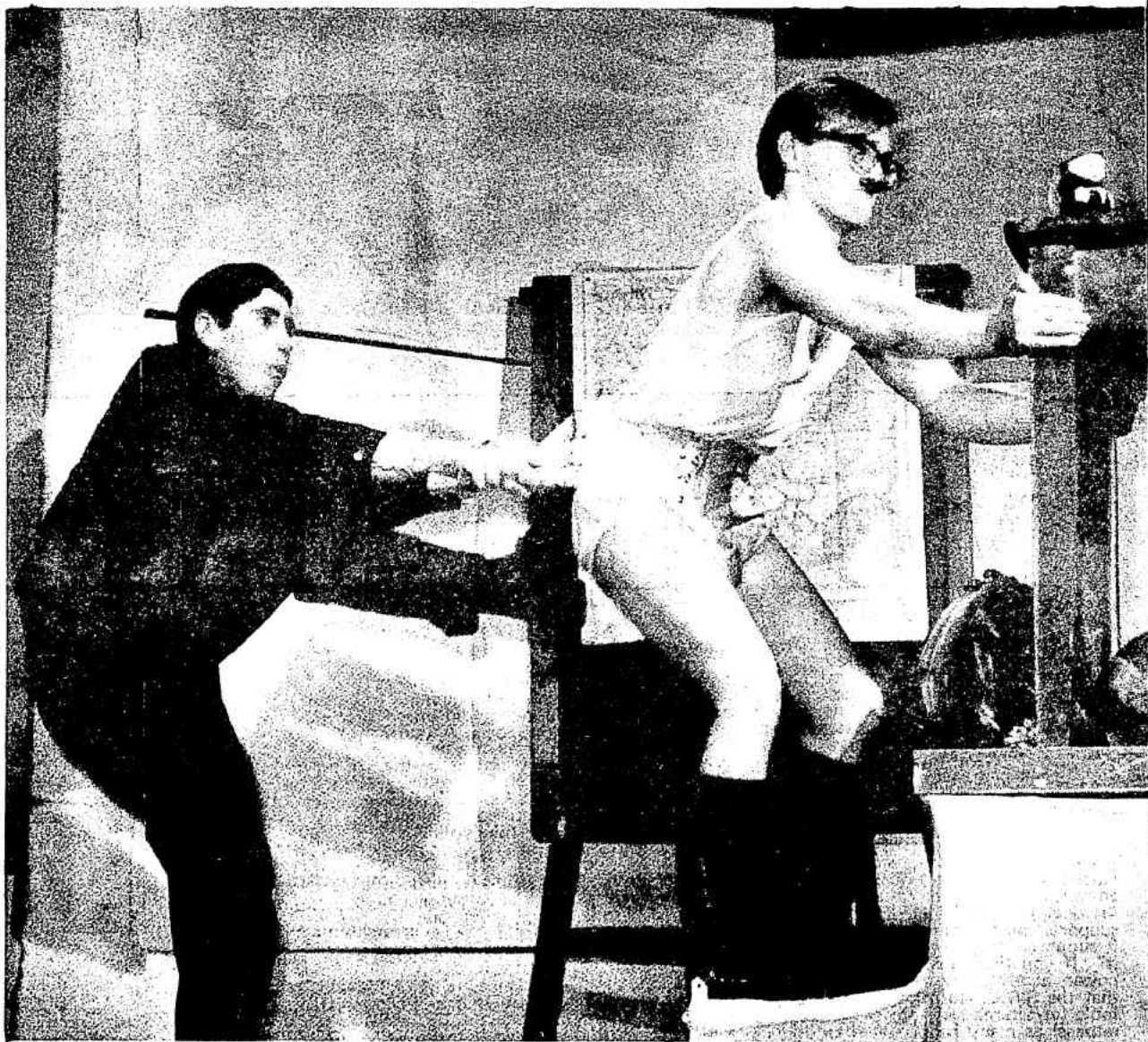
On Wednesday May 6th is planned that A.N.U. should join in the National Moratorium Day observance. At a meeting of the Students' Association shortly before Easter, it was decided that the S.R.C. should move to have all lectures at the University cancelled for the day.

An ad hoc committee has been set up to organise activities for the day including marches, meetings and so on. This committee is not affiliated in any official way with outside pressure groups, and is completely open.

The only official policy for the Moratorium is that all foreign troops should withdraw from Vietnam now, and that the National Service Act must be repealed.

Woroni is to have a special Moratorium issue in the Moratorium week with feature articles on Vietnam and Conscription.

Part-time students are asked to apply for 'special leave' for May 6th, and if this is unsuccessful to apply for 'recreation' then 'sick' leave respectively.



BUT I THOUGHT PRINCE CHARLES IS TO BE A KING

"Our schools are singularly ill-adapted to this new age of educational experiment and innovation..."

"The dead hand of bureaucracy stifles individual enterprise and initiative . . .

"School administrators, teachers and politicians are absorbed in the day-to-day struggle to maintain the old system . . .

"But in fact a great deal of experiment and innovation could be carried out, even within our limits."

So writes Graham Williams, The Australian's education correspondent. In this article he puts forward some of the new ideas in school architecture as well as teaching methods—currently being tried—and proven—in experimental schools in America.

The peristent plea from educational reformers and teachers for smaller classes is now an almost Pavlovian type response.

This outworn catchcry, reiterated as if it were canon law, assumes that smaller classes are the panacea for our education ills, that there is some magical class size that per se will transform a child's education into a rich, living experience.

The NSW teachers, who are busy imposing limits on secondary class sizes, do not realise that leading educators maintain that attempts to find the ideal, or workable class size on this basis are educationally invalid.

The new breed of educators contend that classes of upwards of 100 pupils are quite suitable — indeed they are the most efficient unit — for some purposes, such as straight lecture work, while for others the class should number no more than 12.

They reject the concept of the static, self-contained class of 30 or 37 pupils as being too inflexible — it is both too small and too large.

Thus in some experimental American secondary schools you will find a class of 200 children attending a videotape lecture — a pure, one-way communication process.

One argument for the very large classes is that any presentation that a teacher can make to a class of 25 or 30 he can make more economically, using expensive technology, to a far larger number of students.

This process can go a step further by getting some of the best professional teachers in the country to tape lectures, which are carefully edited for the best presentation. These videotapes can be used in hundreds of schools.

The second argument in favour of the large groups is that they release that much teacher and student time for study in small groups or for independent study.



NOTHING

BUT.....

The students and teacher meet in small seminar groups of not more than 12 students, where they thrash out their ideas together.

Here the teacher steps down from his pedagogic role and becomes the guide, who skilfully directs the flow of arguments, questions and answers. The small seminar sessions — impossible in our normal-sized classes — hone the student's reasoning, sharpen his grasp of a subject.

The use of the small seminar group has been vindicated by research into the behavioural sciences in America, which indicates dramatically that the small group offers unique opportunities for intellectual growth.

There is still a place for the 30-pupil conventional class, the educators argue, but mainly in the infants and primary classes. In secondary school it would ideally be used for only about one-fifth of the time.

Another element in the American educational reform is the much greater use of independent study. Through this each student learns to marshal information, organise facts and generally accept responsibility for his own learning.

This notion of divide and liberate leads to greater intellectual growth and creative vigour, say the reformers. It is

a well-proven technique, but they insist that for independent study each student should have his own study carrel — whether it be in a classroom, a private study block, a library or laboratory. The Wyndham Scheme does offer, in theory if not always in practice, private study for senior pupils.

Overseas educators believe, however, that private study — or rather independent

Overseas educators believe, however, that private study — or rather independent investigation — should begin in the pre-primary school; and gradually become more intensive through primary and secondary school.

As one group of American educators put it: "Even very young (pre-school) children derive tremendous satisfaction from self-correcting devices from which they can learn at their own pace without the intervention of an adult . . .

"This process of independent investigation can continue through the primary school. Learning to read looms large during these early years, and a child can acquire this basic skill faster by using devices such as sandpaper letters, typewriters, films, tapes on reading readiness and magnetic recording cards.

"As the child moves ahead, he begins to use his newly-acquired skills for indepen-

dent purposes. He acquires increased self-reliance in the library-learning centre and can pursue his personal interests there.

"Through the use of programmed materials, he can proceed at his own pace in mastering the materials, and can even test his own progress and determine how much drill, remedial work, or other extra work he needs.

"A wealth of multi-sensory equipment can come into play here: single-concept films or cartridges, micro-filmed materials, audio and videotapes, maps and globes, printed materials, slide projectors and individual filmstrip viewers . . .

"In all this the underlying purpose is to get the student engaged in his own education, setting his own goals, devising his own procedures, learning from his own mistakes.

"Through this stratagem, much of the personal friction which so often exacerbates the instructional process can be reduced."

Instead of feeling the teacher hovering over his own shoulder constantly, the student can proceed at his own pace: This is, of course, the ideal for private study — and as any teacher will tell you, such ideal conditions would be very difficult to simulate for 40 pupils, even if they had all the equipment necessary.

To our impoverished school systems, the concept of such a formidable array of costly teaching aids for private study may seem an insurmountable obstacle. In fact, independent study can be organised very simply and successfully.

I know one student whose English teacher refused to teach her one lesson in her final year. Every day he would hand her a pile of books and say: "Right, now get out of here and read them." She came third in the State in English.

She was an exceptional student, but she proved the point that independent study has a vital role to play in developing a student's creative and reasoning abilities.

There are also relatively unsophisticated devices like reading cards which enable students to undertake their own study at their own pace and depth. The advanced students move on to the advanced cards, while the slower students do remedial cards to build up their basic knowledge.

This system is being used in the Junior Science Studies Project, which the States of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania are developing for junior secondary forms.

Reading cards are also being used in many infant schools — speed reading cards enabled one seven-year-old girl I know to

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prof l c birch

POLLUTION

Neither the dog nor the sow are the dirtiest of animals. Man is. He is one of the few that fouls his own nest. If the enthusiastic effort that is put into censoring what we see and hear, were diverted to censoring what we breathe and eat and drink, then something beneficial would accrue for the human race. Space-ship earth is in trouble. There are too many passengers on board. They haven't enough to eat. The sewage system doesn't work. More ever, every passenger on board carries the equivalent of 30 tons of TNT. The passengers are pretty nonchalant about the dangerous game they are playing - environmental roulette. The prize for the game is increased GNP. This is the holy grail of Australia and other "advanced" countries. Why increased GNP? Their's not to reason why, their's but to do and die, and die they surely will, for the cost of the game is considerable. It is the gradual death of the planet. But what is the point of gaining all the GNP in the world and losing everything else? It is a question you don't ask when, to quote Emerson, "Things are in the saddle and ride mankind".

The Effluence of Affluence

Two ecological concepts are at the heart of the pollution problem. One is the principle that substances released into the environment move in pathways loosely described as "cycles" and often return, concentrated, to threaten man. The other is that poisons; used to control pest have effects on many populations, not merely the pest? they kill certain wild animals, especially predators, causing eruption of other species while the old pest remain and endure new resistance to the poisons.

The effluence of affluence penetrates into our very bones. There is probably not a single person in the world today who has not Strontium 90 in his bones, no single harmless little penguin in the Antarctic who has not DDT in his cells. The tiger we put in our petrol tank has got loose in our blood stream. In the automobile's seventy year history the lead content of the average American has risen 125 gold. Over-exposure to lead has been suggested as a factor in the decline of the Roman Empire. To avoid copper Poisoning Romans lines their cooking and eating vessels with lead. The bones of upper class Romans contained more lead than those of the lower classes. This has been attributed to the greater amount of wine they drank from their lead-lined vessels. We don't get our lead from wine but rather less pleasantly, from petrol. Pollution in today's atmosphere causes the formation of fibrous tissue in the lungs. This is a physiological adaption to foreign particles that are lodged in lung tissue. According to Rene Dobos the effects of this in 25 years time is the development of fibrous tissue elsewhere in the body, including the coronary arteries, with increase in probability of coronary disease. Some six million tons of sewage is poured into the atmosphere each year. Since 1860 the CO₂ content of the atmosphere has increased by 14 per cent. This has a glasshouse effect which could mean that the mean annual temperature of the world will increase 3.6 degrees in the next 40 years. The antarctic ice-cap will begin to melt by the year 2000, resulting in a rise in sea-level of 40 feet per century.

Paying with a Crown of Thorns

The ocean is the ultimate sink for waste in the growth-waste economy of "advanced" countries. According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, as many as half a million different pollutants are cast into the ocean. Many of these are biologically active materials such as pesticides, radioisotopes and detergents to which living beings have never before had to adapt. Toxicity tests of these materials for marine life are few. About 70 per cent of the total oxygen produced by photosynthesis occurs in the ocean. This is largely produced by surface diatoms. We could be poisoning our main oxygen supply.

sewage pumped into the seas from large cities is changing the nature of the environment for many of the sea's inhabitants. We know only a few of the effects of this. The giant kelp, which is common on the U.S. Pacific coast and which is valuable as a habitat for a variety of marine organisms, as well as for being a source of useful chemicals

disappeared from the vicinity of certain large sewer outlets. Pollution was initially thought to be the direct cause of the disappearance of the kelp beds. However, a study revealed that sea urchins thrived in the vicinity of sewer outlets. They moved into the kelp beds in unusually large numbers and grazed upon the bottom attachment or hold fast to the kelp plants. So weakened, the plants broke loose, floated to the surface and were swept away. The sea urchin belongs to the same taxonomic group as the starfish. It is quite conceivable that the population exploding of the crown of thorns starfish who is causing much destruction of coral in the Barrier Reef, could be due to pollution from Queensland rivers that are loaded with grumpf from sugar mills and other industries. This idea was suggested to me by a biological colleague. After that I learned of the sea urchins on the U.S. Pacific Coast. So putting the two together, we have an hypothesis worth investigating. The Queenslanders might be much better off studying pollution than importing predators to eat their unwanted starfish.

Poisoning the Water Supply

On December 1st 1966 residents of McFarland, California received a letter with their monthly bill from the McFarland Mutual Water Company. It warned them that the public water supply of McFarland was no longer safe for infants to drink. Excess nitrates are a hazard to health. Nitrates in the water at McFarland passed the recommended maximum level of 45 parts per million. Two months later the City Council of nearby Delano ordered letters to be sent to all users of that city's water supply warning them of a similar danger. Apart from the towns in California that have issued warning to users' not to give the water to babies, there are other cities in worse situations. The Minnesota town was forced to completely replace its water system because of high levels of nitrate. The danger arises from the fact that certain intestinal bacteria convert nitrate to nitrite. The nitrite combines with haemoglobin in the blood and destroys its oxygen-carrying capacities. This is the occasionally fatal disease methaemoglobinemia or infant cyanosis.

Nitrogen has become the major pollutant of the fresh waters of the earth. It comes in sewage, as oxides of nitrogen in automobile exhaust and in the fumes of power plants and from nitrogenous fertilisers. The oxides of nitrogen from exhaust and power plants has increased by 300 per cent in the last 25 years in the U.S. In this time the use of nitrogenous fertilizers has increased by 1400 per cent. Some of this nitrogen is taken up by plants, but most of it appears in ground water, in lakes and in rivers as nitrates. This leads to algal "blooms" that reduce the oxygen content in the water to the point where most organisms can no longer live. The lake dies. Lake Erie died last year. It had been dying for the past ten years. The once beautiful lake is now a septic tank. The oxygen content of the interior is zero. Whereas in 1955 it supported commercial fishing now no-one eats fish from Lake Erie.

A World Without Birds

Chlorinated hydrocarbons such as DDT that are used as insecticides become major pollutants because of their persistent properties. They decompose but slowly. Furthermore, they tend to accumulate in animal tissues. There is an increase in the DDT content of animals along a food chain. Earthworms accumulate DDT they have ingested from the leaves they eat. Birds accumulate further DDT from the earthworms they eat. The effect on some birds is that they stop reproducing or they may die. For many fish DDT is highly lethal. A number of salmon runs have ceased in Canada following DDT aimed at forest pests. Michigan has a total ban on DDT following the discovery recently of 14 tons of salmon contaminated beyond the safe limits with DDT. There are now ominous signs of long-term deleterious effects on man of accumulating DDT, all of whom now seem to be contaminated. There is at present so much DDT in the milk of American mothers that on the average, it would have to be cut 2:1 with water if it were to be



Bad trip: French canal polluted with detergent foam

legal to ship in interstate commerce assuming the same standards as used for cow's milk).

The Scots had a plan to block the seaward ends of locks in western Scotland and use them as ponds for raising fishes. One of the problems was to find ways of raising young fishes in the lab to plant in the ponds. Newly hatched brine-shrimps serve as satisfactory food. These are got from brine-shrimp eggs that are gathered commercially in the US and sold to tropical fish fanciers. The US supplies came from two places, the San Francisco area and the Great Salt Lake basin of Utah. Sufficient eggs can no longer be got from the San Francisco Bay area because lots of the bay is now being filled in for subdivisions. But the Utah shrimps that hatch from the Utah eggs kill the fishes in Scotland. They contain residues of insecticides draining from farmlands in the region. So insecticide pollution in Utah is blocking fish production in Scotland. Other slow decomposers that have become pollutants are all sorts of plastics that litter the countryside and oil which is becoming ubiquitous along coastlines. The wreck of the Torrey Canyon and the off-shore leak in California last year focussed world attention on the growing hazard of oil pollution of the seas, and the secondary evil of detergents used to combat the oil, killing more marine life than the oil itself.

Poisoning the Mind

There is a good deal of evidence to indicate that our psychic environment is also deteriorating.... Riots, crime waves, disaffection of youth and increase in drug use are by-products of our technological culture. It is possible that man's genetic endowment has been shaped by a million years of evolution to require natural surroundings for optimum mental life. We are genetically programmed for a habitat of clean air, green fields and varied landscape. Natural landscape should be thought of as part of our biological needs. I see this as the main argument for conservation - the preservation of a natural

world because it is necessary for a normal man. But, say the rutile miners and the cement diggers - are we going to let the shims of a few nature lovers hold up progress? That is what we are up against.

Stop the World

We in Australia are part of the world's problem of pollution so long as we support the growth-waste-economy and have a policy of increasing the numbers of passengers on space ship earth. Professor Barry Commoner of Washington University has said that "Science can reveal the depths of this crisis, but only social action can resolve it". I believe all attempts to mop up the pollutants are only dealing with the symptoms. We must attack the disease itself, which is uncontrolled population growth and the ethic of growth-waste-economy. The ecological perspective is to see nature as something to live in harmony with not something to conquer.

We need an ecological perspective in which our sights will be on the quality of the environment and not simple on what we can extort from it. In the long run there is only one answer: stop the cancerous world population growth. We can start now in Australia. A group of biologists in the U.S.A. are actively working to this end through an organisation called "Zero population growth Inc." Its objective is zero world population growth by 1900. Its objective is to stabilise numbers of people on earth because we already have too many. This applies to Australia. Every sincere Australian should just stop in his tracks and ask why our government should encourage further population increase when this is the world's number one problem, causing the world's number two problem of pollution and contributing to the world's number three problem - war.



Oil is still leaking into the Santa Barbara Channel as a result of the January 28th 1967, though at a reduced rate. As wind and tide determine, it revisits local beaches and reblackens the harbour.

Beach users equip themselves with special shoes or a can of cleaning fluid. Such sports as boating, fishing, and bird watching are not what they used to be. The tourist trade has fallen off sharply.....

NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE
12.10.69.

We do not wish our case to be constructed as an irrational and pavlovian response to any hint of exploitation of the beautiful Barrier Reef so dear to tourist brochures. We simply feel that with the present state of biological knowledge, it would be most unwise to embark on a course which would involve the wholesale destruction of habitats, regardless of what scale it is carried out.

What would Queensland and Australia gain from the immediate establishment of an oil industry on The Reef. Mr. S. McL. Cochrane, a lecturer in economics at the University of Queensland prepared the following statement for the September-October 1969 newsletter of the Queensland Littoral Society.

COST/BENEFITS OF A BARRIER REEF OIL INDUSTRY.

Given the optimistic assumption that an oil field equal to half the size of the Gippsland fields is found within the Barrier Reef area, what will be the benefits and costs to Queensland?

Supporters for the establishment of an oil industry are likely to put forward five main benefits. Firstly the State Government would receive about 7 million per annum in royalty payments. Part of this sum will be a transfer of income from the motorist to the Government. Since local crude is priced at about 20 percent above imported crudes and the more oil we find, the higher is the price of petrol. But, if a tax equivalent to the level of protection on local crude was placed on petrol, \$15 million would be made available for public expenditure instead of \$7 million.

Secondly, it is argued that the production of local crude will reduce over expenditure on imported crudes. But owing to the generous taxation provisions, the relatively low royalty payments and the predominance of foreign-owned crude oil producers in Australia, a substantial part of the import saving may be offset by payments overseas. In addition, one should add that the task of conserving foreign exchange, is one undertaken by the Federal and not a State Government.

Thirdly, there is the supposed benefit of defence. Even if it is accepted that we need to be partly self sufficient in case of an imagined siege, we are already 70% self sufficient which is surely in excess of our defence requirements.

Fourthly, the establishment of an oil industry may aid the economic growth of Queensland. But given that the more oil we find, the higher is the price of the final products, it is difficult to concede that the discovery of additional Queensland oil would stimulate industrialization. The discovery of the Moonie oil field does not appear to have attracted new industries to the surrounding area. If, however, more natural gas were found, the price of Queensland gas, the highest in Australia, may be reduced. This may attract new industries given that the reduced price was less than the price in the other states.

The final argument is that the oil industry will create employment. This argument is relevant only to pre 1930's when Governments were unaware that by the use of certain monetary measures, it was possible to increase the demand for products and hence create employment. But even leaving this fundamental argument aside, the oil industry is capital intensive whereas the industry it is likely to replace, namely tourism, is labour intensive. If employment must be created by the direct encouragement of industries, the Government could not have made a worse choice. In sum, apart from the possible fall in the price of natural gas, I fail to see any direct benefit occurring to Queensland, as the result of the establishment of an oil industry around the Barrier Reef. But I can foresee substantial costs.

With the discovery of oil, there would be the rise of offshore production platforms, pipelines and tanker storage facilities. In other words, parts of the Barrier Reef would become industrial centres - the antithesis of tourism. By curtailing, if not destroying the tourist industry, Queensland will forego the substantial benefits that would undoubtedly flow from the combination of the Reef, sun and sand. With rising incomes in developed countries coupled with cheaper air travel by Jumbo Jets, the demand for these three products in unique combination should rapidly expand. The Reef is a growing asset in more sense than one; oil is a wasting asset in more sense than one.

WHAT PRICE THE TOURIST?

Although a few years old, some interesting figures on the value of tourism to the Mackay area alone are contained in an article published in the Brisbane Courier-Mail 3-1-70.

".....in 1965, a total of 126,490 visitors stayed in Mackay and another 30,844 passed through the city on their way to nearby Great Barrier Reef Islands."

Visitors on the mainland above, spent a whopping \$1,249,094 on items that included, accommodation, petrol, taxis, meals, newspapers, cosmetics and photographic supplies.

The resort islands, through the tourists they attract, mean big business for Mackay. During 1965, the resorts

bought stores from the city worth \$915,364, building materials for construction worth \$429,000 and paid \$93,000 in freight.

The islands payed out \$1,224,248 in wages, and much of this money found its way back to Mackay. About 1,128 people were directly dependant for livelihood on the islands' tourist industry".

But the Reef is more than a money making structure for the Queensland Government - it is a unique piece of nature's wizardry. It is the habitat of countless biological creatures (numerous still unnamed and discovered). It is an asset of Australia and a wonder of the world. At last, through the efforts of many conservation minded people throughout Queensland (and Australia), we appear to have convinced the Federal Government at least of the beauty and importance of the Reef.

I must mention Societies such as the Queensland Littoral Society and the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland for the effort they have put into saving the Barrier Reef. Special thanks must go to the Queensland Littoral Society's publication from which much of this report was compiled.

R.W.CARTER.
Garran Hall.



Social Responsibility in Science.

In August last year at Sydney University, a group of academics in scientific fields decided to form a group to investigate social science issues and promote public debate on their consequences. This group took its lead from a British society organised only months before.

Led by Professors Charles Birch and Sol. Enzel, the Sydney group formed a committee of academics, professionals and students to get the society on its feet. The group now has about 300 members, and has formed several research committees.

Just before Easter this year, Canberra decided to join the growing band of S.R.S. groups in Australia, and Drs. Jeremy Evans and Stephen Boyden began to start the ball rolling.

At an inauguration meeting, Professor Sir Mark Oliphant gave a broad account of the way the application of science had had undesirable effects, and the way the non-application of some scientific knowledge had curtailed possible advance in human standards. Hopefully the Canberra S.R.S. will be able to promote these issues more and gain some profitable influence in power circles.

POETRY PAGE

for those
who partake

FAUSTUS

Laying the pen aside, when he had signed,
"I might repent, might yet find grace," he said,
"What could you do?" The Devil shook his head,
"You're not the first, my friend: we know your kind.

"Logic, not injustice, in this case prevails:
This bond can't be enforced in any court.
You might prove false as hell, but have you thought
The fraud may damn you, though the promise fails?"

"Suppose I use these powers, as well I may,"
Said Faustus then, "to serve the cause of good!
Should Christ at last redeem me with his blood
You must admit there's be the devil to pay."

The Devil laughed and conjured from the air
A feast, a fortune and a naked bed.
"Suppose you find these powers use you instead!
But pun your way to heaven, for all I care.

"We could have had your soul without this fuss.
You could have used your wits and saved your breath,
Do what you like, but we at least keep faith.
You cheated God, of course; you won't cheat us."

Faustus unclasped the Book: when that first hour
Struck on his heart, a fragment broke away.
What odds? With four and twenty years to pay
And every wish of man within his power!

He asked to know: before the words were said
Riddles that baffled Kepler all lay bare;
For wealth, an argosy walled in his chair;
For love and there lay Helen in his bed.

Years passed in these enchantments. Yet, in fact
He wondered sometimes at so little done,
So few of all his projects even begun.
He did not note his will, his power to act

Wither, since a mere wish would serve as well,
His reason atrophy from day to day
Unexercised by problems, Love decay
Untried by passion, desire itself grow stale,

Till he, who bought the power to command
The whole world and all wisdom, sank to be
A petty conjurer in a princeling's fee
Juggling with spells he did not understand

And when, at last, his last year came, and shrank
To a bare month and dwindled to an hour,
Faustus sat shuddering in his lamo-lit tower
Telling the time by seconds till time went blank.

Midnight had come: the fiend did not appear;
And still he waited. When the dawn began
Scarce crediting his luck he rose and ran
And reached the street. The Devil met him there.

It was too much. His kneese gave way. He fell.
"The bond? ? ? My soul?" Quite affable the fiend
Helped him to rise: "don't fret yourself my friend;
We have your soul already, quite safe, in Hell.

"Hell is more up-to-date than men suppose.
Reorganised on the hire-purchase plan,
We take souls by instalment now and can
Thus save the fuss and bother to foreclose.

"And since our customers prefer, you know,
Amortized interest, at these higher rates,
Most debts are paid in full before their dates.
We took your final payment months ago.

"But, as I say, why fret? You've have your fun.
You're no worse off without a soul you'll find
Than the majority of human kind,
Better adjusted, too, in the long run."

Back in his tower Faustus found all bare.
Nothing was left. He called: the walls were dumb,
Drawing his knife, he stalked from room to room
And in the last he found her, waiting there,

That fabulous Helen his magic art had won.
Riches and power, she was their sum and prize;
Ten thousand years of knowledge were in her eyes
As first he cut her throat and then his own.

A. D. Hope



THE SUN AT NOON

photo: Jim Everett

sunshine furnace on an ageing wall
stone cobweb cracks
curling paintflakes

why am I here
asleep in the darkness of newspaper?

a small visitor
precociously indignant
at a lazy man's slumber
resolves himself into a fly
establishing himself in the newspaper's
dark hole in the morning heat

and if I lie here
until the day continues
or the fly goes to another
meal of sweat

IN THE SOUND ROOM

walking in silent concrete
I asked
is there music,
sepulchral
entombed in pillars?

deserted polished floors
alien halls
ebony panels

I asked
can I touch the stillness
to change powdered silence
to a resonating cathedral?
I touched
and stopped
before surging music
the
room swelled
pillars flowing with the sound
in changing colours
white birds soaring
in the huge sky
stone creations in the hall
covered by flower cascades
appearing with the fugal sounds

dramatic clouds
hovered
above vast cubist concretions
twisting light to the music

red shadows nuancing
strange harmonies

dark white temples
water running across lawns

finally
near darkness in the lap of mountains
until
requiem

what should I say to the sun
talking to me or irresistably
should I contribute my daze
to the conversation?

you are all around
immersing the drowsy air
if you are in my mind
do I need to talk?

I
call you
maze of fire
quiet,
but a leaden presence
sun,
you master me
I'll have to wait
till you go away.

POETRY PAGE

for those
who partake

POEM CYCLE TO THE MORNING

1 the coming in the morning

morning:

a flower waits quietly in the sunrise
it will come soon.

and the mountains chorale in the blue sun
the echoes recall moonlit stars
and steamy silence

now the sun glows shining in the valley
and the mist
it will come soon

and lit on the horizon
a figure becomes clear

the sky concerto rises into the morning
where i am sunshine

and in the clear haze he comes
(hear the morning call him)
the sea echoes a cantata to his presence
dying on the shores where he leaves
the gentle swell before his path
joyously murmurs his name

here the blazing light gathers with the morning
the summit is still calm

and gently,
the sounds are washed into the trembling leaves,
the water sings in crystal preludes sparkling
into the dreaming thoughts of the stream
from the mountains
(in the stars
crying the peace of infinite light)
and sings a quartet in the morning

the eyes reflect the knowing silence
of the sunshine
it will come soon

and the creatures sigh their content
in the wondering stillness of the gentle airs
he is here,
in the quivering leaves
he serenades the sky,
a madrigal answered by the sun

a fugue flutes in the colours of light
before symphonies
it is come

and the wind is calm
in the theme silently dreamed
through the universe
(it is light
clear stellar clouds
fullness)
and a violin sings the last requiem

the world is silently calm
at last the air breathes a final word:
peace.

2 dawnsong

the sky is singing to the dawn:
early murmurs in the violet mists
the waters madrigal quietly shining
the voice of a child sunsmiling
and music
flamedeep song
in a swell of light
the mountains sink
haze in the sunlit oceans
joy
smiling gentleness in the sunrise symphony
rising full dawnsong.

3

in a single crystal eye
a gentle flower sleeps
untroubled
untouched by forgetful sound

sleeping a gentle flower
sings in the silence of a crystal eye
softly



grass whispers in the wind
reminding the sky
to warm the airs of the morning

soon the flower does not sleep

4

wonder would like to dream
on the morning walls
wants to sing sunshining
in the morning calm
sunning in the peaceful worlds
and nothing matters but warm quietness

friendly silence fills the quiet porch
and the distant valley
easy floating air
asks a sleeping chair the time
and a kindly morning answers
nothing . . .
nothing . . .
nothing . . .

5

the leaves in the sky
are letting the sunlight in
still sleeping
a flower is nudged by the sun

waking,
it shakes the dew from its shoulders,
caressed by the floating air
opens itself to the morning
to answer the inquiring stream
as a butterfly smiles good morning

6

sunlight
whispers through the leaves
and
a cloud wonders curiously
the thoughts of a stream

(talking to the mountains
as it runs)

windless silence calls strangeness
echoed in the shadowed trees
dark on the hills
a sail in the air
falls though the stillness
while a cloud wonders curiously
and dies in the silence

7

quietly the sails drift in the sun
peace is shining echoes
reflected in the silver spheres
still
in the hazy oceans
of distant mountains
so far away
there is no knowing of names
and
only the hazy reflections
dream of the immense wondering silence

in the airs of earth
a form of the echoes
dreams in the simple peace
a name for gentleness,
melting in the sun.

Editor's Note:

These poems are entrants in the poetry section of our Arts competition. Other entries will be published in future issues of WORONI. For any budding poets, short story writers, photographers et als, the competition is still open. Leave any entries at the WORONI Office, S.R.C. Office or with Mark O'Connor of the English Department.

'STOP THE PRESSES'

BY max walsh

The main reason - perhaps the sole reason to many - why the press has a social responsibility over and beyond that of other commercial organisations is that it proclaims social responsibility as one of its aims. The press actually sets out to market social responsibility. That it often falls short of its aspirations and indeed that its aspirations are regarded by many within the ranks of the press world as anachronistic hang-up is to say that the press is not fulfilling its self-appointed role. The deficiencies are not the monopoly of the controllers of the press - they go right down into the ranks of the working journalists.

For the press to achieve social responsibility it has to fulfil three rather simple, yet broad requirements. It has to be fair, informed and competent. Again the requirements are not restricted to one particular area of press hierarchy. They are relevant to all media and to all levels within the media.

Of course we can beat up an evangelical fervour about the social responsibility of the press by outlining the ethical framework within which it should operate.

I do not imagine anyone here would question that a socially responsible press should be concerned with such issues as say:-

- . the preservation of democracy
- . personal and civil liberty
- . tolerance
- . equality of humanity
- . social and economic equity.

These are in fact the slogans the leader writers are so fond of employing when they slimb onto their daily soap-box.

And the press with its almost infinite capacity for self delusion probably feels that it is actually the defender of these particular morals.

No doubt newspaper executives can dive into their files and come up with leaders which espouse all sorts of progressive ideas. The Age for example came out with an editorial favouring the establishment of an S.E.C.

Let us be honest about editorials. They are read by a small percentage of newspaper readers and are an expression of opinion on the part of the paper.

The press has to be judged on its total content. Coming out with a leader favouring the establishment of an S.E.C. is nothing more than an empty gesture if the rest of the paper has failed by its presentation of fact and interpretation (as distinct from opinion) to present a cogent case for such a policy to be considered.

The mining boom has been going for many months now. There are many more reasons around than Tasminex why an S.E.C. type body should be considered. However, there has been no attempt over the years to build up any sort of case on the part of the newspapers. Surely if they want to be taken seriously as I am sure they do then it is necessary for them to print some thing more than pious platitudes. At the moment Australian newspapers show a distressing tendency to engage in shop window responsibility. When you go into the store to buy some you find they really have none in stock.

True enough the press can point to its record in a number of safe areas.

Being against pollution and in favour of conservation is as reckless as being in favour of motherhood.

Being against capital punishment is to demonstrate liberality without risking major offence.

Rubbishing censorship is always pretty safe too. And if you sound outraged about hard core pornography you can have the best of both worlds.

The Melbourne Age which has in the last few years undergone a metamorphosis for the better has at least had the daring to advocate changes in abortion laws.

Beyond the Canberra Times, however, no serious paper has bothered with the shameful laws concerning homosexuality. It says a lot for the Australian Press that the American magazine "Time" - the bible of Spiro Agnew's silent majority and the champion of conformity - should be some decades ahead in its thinking on this question.

However, where the Press in Australia abnegates much of its claim to social responsibility is in the area of economic issues. Once big business comes into an issue an incredible timidity appears in the editorial columns.

One only has to look at the sorry record of Australian papers in the issue of lung cancer and realise how pusillanimous it can be. Daringly it publishes reports of medical experts linking smoking with lung cancer but nobody dares to pursue a campaign aimed at bringing pressure to bear on the politicians to do anything about it. Australia probably has the most permissive laws in the Anglo Saxon world towards cigarette advertising and lung cancer continues to grow to epidemic proportions. The connection between the high revenue earnings from cigarette advertising, especially on television subsidiaries and newspaper soft pedalling is as clear as the link between lung cancer and smoking. It has not been proven beyond doubt but the volume of circumstantial evidence supports the thesis.

The same sort of silence is evident when we come to the issue of restrictive trade practices.

These add up to the most pernicious and systematic form of exploitation in the community today. The absence of real competition in many areas of the economy has a serious inhibiting effect on the standard of living or as we now say the quality of life in Australia. Yet do we see any newspaper organisation urging that something be done about it? Do we hear them deploring the fact that the legislation brought in in Canberra three years ago after being stalled for seven years before that, is virtually useless?

And how about the stock exchange? We have heard some murmurings about the state of the stock market and some vague talk about stock exchange ethics. Somebody must have been hurt in the pocket book by Tasminex. However, the stock exchange has been a closed shop and self-regulating body for years without attracting any critical attention from the newspapers. You need a licence to become a taxi-driver or to even drive a car but you do not need a licence to become a stock broker. That has been part of the old school tie network for years.

It is not surprising that the Australian press has been reluctant to tackle these social questions in the past. After all it is part of this big business set-up. It is not that there is a capitalist conspiracy - at least not in the sense of formal arrangements. However, the Australian press has with the passage of time become an integral part of one section of the community. Along the way it has misplaced much of that sense of all round social responsibility that it would like to claim to possess.

In doing so, in becoming identified with narrowly based interests the press, as it exists today, is in danger of becoming irrelevant. I say "as it exists today" for fortunately the press is undergoing constant evolution and while

so they did



Our photographer caught you Modesty Stevens during her first holiday out of the convent. Modesty will be entered in our Skin Bird of the Month competition and is now eligible for the dream first prize, seven weeks on a South Seas cruise with our photographer Neville Titmarsh.



there are forces favouring inertia the countervailing pressures must till in the long run. I refer to technological breakthroughs which are bringing down publishing costs to such a level that the limiting resource in magazine or newspaper production will not be the capital equipment but the human talent. The old saying that anybody can start a newspaper - anybody with a million dollars that is - will no longer be true.

We are seeing important dynastic changes. Mr. Ezra Norton, thank God, has long since departed the newspaper scene. Sir Frank Packer continues to run the Telegraph in Sydney as an extension of his own personality, but he is the last of the type. Mr. Rupert Murdoch who was showing disturbing signs of developing the meglomani endemic in a certain strain of newspaper proprietors has moved to bigger and greener pastures. Sir Warwick Fairfax has never interfered in the day to day policies of his newspapers to the extent of his fellow proprietors. The Herald and Weekly Times empire is the forerunner to the newspaper bureaucracy of tomorrow. Hopefully tomorrow's papers, however will not be as anodyne as the publications of that group.

The advent of the bureaucratic newspaper organisation - and the radio and television world is usually an organic part of such an organisation - has some disadvantages.

The passage of company control from family to managerial control is often accompanied by a dehumanising process whereby the sole criteria for success is profitability.

It may seem strange for me to deplore this - for I believe that economic criteria should be applied to newspapers as rigorously as any other business enterprise. However, I have always held the philosophical belief which I am pleased is gathering support on college campuses in the United States that big business has a responsibility to do more than make profits. It has social responsibilities as well. In the case of a newspaper these have been broadly defined by me to be based on fairness, being informed and competency.

I would like now to examine these three propositions. They are overlapping and to a considerable extent difficult to quantify. Fairness like that other intangible beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

If perhaps I could say first what it does not mean.

Being fair does not mean a requirement to be impartial, objective detached or non-partisan. Any newspaper that was all of these things would just be dull.

Fairness probably adds up to a conscious effort to provide balance. You do not do this by a mathematical formula though some of our politicians would apply this measurement to the A.B.C.

The most obvious areas where Australian newspapers are unfair is in the field of politics. They are conservative institutions and naturally tend to favour the conservative political parties. This is perfectly understandable but there is ample evidence to show that this commitment to conservative attitudes imposes a double standard on their coverage. The most notorious example in the past has been the Sydney Daily Telegraph. In selection of news, editing and presentation it has consistently followed a policy of undermining and discrediting the A.L.P. This unblemished record of blatant imbalance was ruined last year when during the Federal election campaign the Telegraph displayed stories about the A.L.P. with the same prominence as it did for the Government. This so shocked some Liberal Party members that when the party executive met for the election post mortum they singled out as being one of the main causes, the critical attitude of the press. In this diagnosis, the Daily Telegraph, I understand received special mention. In fact there was not one paper in any metropolitan city which did not advocate the return of the Gorton Government.

The complaint against press coverage really boiled down to it being a less sympathetic coverage for the Liberal Party than it has been given in the past. Some of the credit for this has to be given to the working press - a point I will elaborate on afterwards. In speaking of credit, I emphasise the absolute right of the press to declare its support for one side or the other. However, an election campaign does provide a case study of newspaper balance and the scales for once showed a favourable reading.

Unfortunately it was a novel situation. At least we do not have in Australia a Hearst-like situation where a list of names are kept with the admonition that they are only to be mentioned in the new columns in "an unfavourable light".

We do have the opposite which is just as bad in its way, people to be mentioned only in a favourable light. The relationship between the Australian and the country party leader, Mr. J. McEwen, is a case in point. During the leadership struggle following Mr. Holt's death the Australian ran a series of profiles on possible successors. It was at its most effusive over Mr. McEwen. It was perhaps entitled to be so but it debased its own credibility by having the article written by a paid publicity agent for Mr. McEwen. The Australian press errs in its search for fairness not in having too many villains but in having a surfeit of heroes, both animate and inanimate. The innate conservatism of the Australian press leads it to protect a veritable herd of sacred cows. It has an attachment to institutions that borders on reverence. At the peak is the honours system. No self respecting lackey is going to endanger his or his employers' chances of regal recognition by questioning the practice of honours. Flowing from this is the canonisation of the Governor General. However, he is a pretty harmless sort of person with no real power. But how about the judiciary? These are endowed by the press with characteristics beyond mere mortality. The same privileged indulgence was once given to liberal prime ministers. Now, however, we have an all too human one. The corollary of this uncritical attitude towards existing institutions is a prejudice against those who would question them.

Youth is treated with a scarcely concealed contempt. The current unrest within the student generation is generally regarded as providing some pictorial advantages but the content of their arguments is virtually dismissed as the prattling of the unimportant. Dissent in any form is given unsympathetic treatment. It could be argued that the press by defending so staunchly the institutions it holds dear is performing its social responsibility as it fees it should be discharged. However, the reality of the matter is that the press has become a captive creature of the past. It has failed to evolve with the community. It is insufficiently informed of what is happening around it and it is not competent even when aware of social evolution to relate this to its alleged aspirations.

You would imagine that it was axiomatic that a newspaper should be informed. After all, can you hope to be informative - the whole raison d'être of the press - if you, yourself, are ignorant. Some years back the Journalism summer school looked at the level of foreign news coverage in Australian newspapers and deplored the lack of Australian journalists filling overseas postings. In the interim the position has deteriorated. The Sydney Morning Herald and the Age have amalgamated their Washington bureau - the SMH has withdrawn its New Guinea man and not bothered to replace him. The Fairfax-Age axis is dependent on one man in Asia and a stringer in Japan. The Australian is the exception. It has belatedly put a man into Washington and one into Japan. The other papers have done nothing to enlarge their overseas coverage.

While it is very easy to point to deficiencies in the foreign coverage by Australian newspapers I suggest we should first look to the conditions on the domestic front.



PRESS HERE

Before pursuing the poverty stricken state of domestic journalism let me sketch in briefly the chief historical features which led to this.

Journalism was one of the first of the service industries. As such it offered a form of employment that carried with it attractions other than of a monetary nature. It was insecure - but so was the rest of the labor market in the days before full-employment economics were understood.

Because it offered a more comfortable mode of existence than physical work there was some competition amongst the intellectually endowed people for positions in journalism.

None of these conditions now apply. The insecurity of journalism is a positive disincentive to stay in the industry. The explosion in the service industry sector has increased immeasurably the employment potential for the educated. If these sort of things strike you as being self-evident let me say that were not they apparently so to the newspaper industry.

Over the last two decades we have in Australian journalism had our own depressing Gresham's law in operation.

Good journalism has been driven out by bad. The salary level within the industry failed to keep pace with money being paid elsewhere. The problem was exacerbated by a trade union philosophy that was anxious to impose some sort of equality on fundamentally unequal responsibilities. However, the main culprit was the employer for he had his business and goodwill to protect but he jeopardised both by short-sighted policies. Not only did he fail to attract promising people he drove good ones into higher paying jobs outside the industry.

There was no shortage in the numbers coming forward to replace these who opted out. The wage structure of journalism is after all a pretty good one for somebody with limited horizons. At the same time that this process was occurring there was an increase in demand for journalists through the introduction of television and the development of new techniques in radio. I do not know if you are familiar with the Peter principle. State briefly it is: "In a hierarchy, every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence."

Pursued to its logical conclusion the principle suggests that in time every post tends to be occupied by an employee who is incompetent to carry out its duties.

Dr. Peter who is the author of this theory claims that work is actually done in organisations by those who have not yet reached their level of incompetence.

In a mature organisation nearly everyone has reached that level. So it is with many Australian newspaper organisations. The depredations of other service industries and the expansion in journalistic demand provided hot-house conditions for the Peter principle.

The doctrine of expendability which is "there are always plenty of journalists but not many executives" was responsible for the elevation of competent journalists to a level of incompetence. Reinforcing the operation of the Peter Principle has been the Robin Redbreast Law. This ancient law of survival proclaims that you avoid potential rivalry by culling out potential competition.

The net result of these interacting forces was that we had the intellectual quality of Australian newspapers falling at a time when there was a knowledge explosion occurring throughout the community. The papers were not even keeping pace. They were falling behind.

As a result there were men promoted into positions of high responsibility in newspapers who are not really capable of adequately filling them. Instead of

upgrading coverage of areas, events and issues to take into account that the readership was itself better informed, the papers failed

I remember vividly the launching of the first sputnik. It occurred on a Saturday morning Sydney time. The executives responsible for bringing out the afternoon papers that day relegated this momentous event to a couple of paragraphs. They were more attuned to the racing coverage and road accidents. It took the Sydney press a good three days to get with the world on that story.

That is but one snapshot example. More important there has been the poor quality of day to day coverage. It is moral fraudulence on the part of the major newspapers - with the exception of the Australian - to hardly have a journalist on their staff capable of passing a school certificate economics examination let alone a university course. However, their delinquency is but a bagatelle compared with that of the ABC which weekly makes a thorough yahoos of itself with economic stories taken from official statistics with about as much knowledge as a little old lady picking winners with a pin. Whatever shortcomings the commercial press of Australia may have, it is superior in just about every department to the ABC.

But to pursue the point on having an uninformed press. The Tasminex episode offers a perfect case study of what I am talking about. The papers in the past week have been throwing up their hands and crying "shame" at the stock exchange. But the truth of the matter is that a large part of the blame for the wild gyrations in Tasminex can be laid at the door of the Melbourne Sun-Pictorial.

It frontpaged the interview with the company chairman that sparked off the big price jump.

In so doing, it lent its weight to the belief that the Tasmanian supermarket operator, Mr. W. Singline, really knew what he was talking about when he said they had encountered massive sulphides at Mt. Venn. Any informed editor would have realised that this sort of treatment of a stock market story would affect the market. Yet without any reservation of qualification, it decided to accept the word of a champagne happy grocer.

I suspect that the person who decided to put that story on page one and give it the big treatment just did not know what he was doing. It happens every day.

One of the most unfortunate by-products of the success of the Peter principle in Australian press organisations is that it has thrown up a sub-culture all of its own. This is what I call the Penton syndrome. Brian Penton was an informed and competent journalist who, working with rough material, transformed the Sydney Daily Telegraph into a highly successful paper. As long as Penton was at the helm, the Penton system worked admirably but when he died his less perceptive successors chose to adopt only those principles they were capable of applying. The most notorious of these was that any story should be capable of being understood by an eight year old. This led to the enshrinement of infantilism in the Australian press. It also placed a premium on subs that approximated in mental age to the sub-teenager. We were also handed down a set of rules, the most damaging being that only short words should be used. This proposition had its obvious attractions. The belief that any word of three syllables or more can be adequately replaced by a shorter word is one of Australian journalism's most pervasive myths. The Penton syndrome was happily snapped up by a generation of Australian newspaper executives who need some sort of simple commandments by which to lead their lives. As a result Australian newspapers suffer from an overuse of the active voice, a belief that every proposition has to be attributed to somebody and worst of all a vocabulary that is fast shrinking to the stage where it will be just a series of typographical grunts. Perhaps you may feel that this depreciation of literacy is more a matter of competence than of being informed.

M E D I U M

This is probably true for the concepts are overlapping. But the aspect of competence that is required of newspapers and the press at large is an appreciation of the role of a newspaper and this impinges directly on a paper's social responsibilities.

The most obvious role of a newspaper is that it is a commercial entity. It has to make money to survive. For this reason it is quite silly to sit in judgement on the press and conclude that it is, as Sir Paul Hasluck, once remarked, peopled by entertainers and not journalists. In most areas journalism is little more than entertainment. If you cannot grab and hold the attention of a reader then you are a failure as a journalist. The element of entertainment varies with the subject. This can be readily seen when you compare the role of say Suzy on the Mirror with Alan Barnes on the Age. However competence on the employer-executive side of newspapers is a recognition of the fact that commercial success is not the only role of a newspaper. The political role of newspapers is of near equal importance to its commercial success. The word political is used in its widest sense, to cover all aspects of political activity. The press is part of the political process and unless it is constantly conscious of this it endangers the permanency of the process. Parliament and the press are interdependent in a democratic system. They feed off each other and depend on each other for their mutual survival. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of the people moving into positions of authority and power in newspapers to downgrade the importance of politics and especially of parliament. The fashionable view has been that politics bore readers and that Canberra or the State parliament takes itself too seriously. Such reasoning carries with it the seeds of self destruction. The freedom of the press is always tenuous, the survival of democracy is a matter for constant vigilance. The proposition that serious journalism is something of the past is belied by the success of papers like the Financial Review which has gone from 25,000 to more than 50,000 a day in two years. The same can be said of the Australian which has tried for the old fashioned quality market. All the facts that we know point to the fact that the community is growing more informed and intelligent. Studies such as Frank Parkin's "Middle class radicalism" suggest that it is becoming more radical. If the press wishes to remain relevant to these people, to continue to have contact with them, to help in moulding their opinions as it has sought to do in the past to exercise some social responsibility and to survive commercially it has to lift its competence.

But I do not want to leave the impression that the individual journalist is without fault or without responsibility for the present state of the craft.

Story of Calwell and his comparison of the press being akin to the harlot - power without responsibility.

A working journalist should work to the same precepts that the organisation does. In other words he has a responsibility to be fair, informed and competent.

I remember when Maxwell Newton left the Australia he delivered himself of an assessment of the press at a local church hall. In this he castigated what he called the Alan Reid syndrome of journalism. He applied this description to journalists who saw themselves as some sort of automated unthinking hired pen. It was an unfair tag to apply to Reid who has achieved a modus vivendi with a very difficult employer that enables him to preserve his own personality intact. However, there is a tendency for some journalists plagued with insecurity who feel it is their obligation to write only those stories which conform to the prejudices of their employers and executives. This happens in all aspects of journalism, not only in political journalism. A journalist if he is to preserve his integrity has to be fair. He must avoid the demeaning practice of self censorship. This is not to advocate a quixotic attitude of foolishly quixotic approach. Also once you place yourself in the position of writing to orders you debase your own currency.

The requirement in political journalism to be fair is also a matter of self-preservation. As we all know politicians are not reluctant to bring personal pressure to bear to have troublesome journalists removed from their jobs.

It is no use bemoaning this fact. It has to be lived with and demonstrable fairness is the best defence. This is one case where self preservation and social responsibility have a fortunate co-incidence. For a journalist to fulfil his role he must also be informed. Again what is self evident in theory is not necessarily so in practice. The daily deadline - has led many journalists to make a virtue of superficiality. But perhaps the most egregious error of contemporary journalists is a preoccupation with personalities rather than issues. Nowhere is this more apparent than in Canberra. In fact it has just about reached a form of high art in this city. For the last 20 years the politics of the nation have been reported in terms of personalities. The underlying historical and political trends have not even been explored as journalists have preferred to pick around on the alluvial flats of the lobbies rather than bothering about the problem of the mother lode.

As a result issues come and go, profoundly affecting the course of our lives, but scarcely warranting a murmur in the pages of our papers. To take a contemporary example. There is enormous pressure being applied by Mr. McEwen and certain sections of the wool industry for the creation of a subsidy scheme. The cost of this would run into many hundreds of millions of dollars over a very few years. That this is going on has been published in a couple of papers. Last Monday, Ian Fitchett in the Sydney Morning Herald carried a detailed account of one of the proposals. If adopted, this would affect every member of the community in one way or another. I asked one evening paper man if he had done anything on the story. He replied that his paper was not interested in rural news. His attitude was not unusual for Fitchett's story was only followed up by the financial press. Had Fitchett's story been that McEwen and McMahon were engaged in battle over a wool subsidy that would have been a different matter. The substance of the issue would have been submerged but it would have been given inches in every paper in Australia. As it is what will probably happen as has happened so often in the past is that a subsidy scheme will be approved in cabinet, pushed through in the budget with no member of the newspaper buying public any the wiser.

It took many many months for the Canberra political men to realise there was a crisis in the wheat industry and although they know that something is happening with the tariff board they do not want to write about it unless there is a verbal punch-up between Alf Rattigan and Jack McEwen.

Having roundly castigated my peers, I should like to say that there is evidence that the situation is improving. I have only been in Canberra for four years but I have noticed a decided upgrading in the quality of the journalistic work emanating from here.

We still have a long way to go but the first step in the long journey has really been taken.

One nasty trap lies in the path. This comes under the heading of competence. We live in an era of managed news. One of the new service industries opened up to journalists in recent years is that of the public service where each arm of the bureaucracy is equipped with its journalistic mouthpieces and each minister down to the most lowly has his image shining p.r. man.

There was a time when a press secretary was as often as not a journalistic drop-out. That is not the case any longer. Salaries now paid to press secretaries far outdistance most salaries paid to press gallery men. The ultimate result is both inevitable and obvious. We will have more talented men managing the news than we will have collecting, sifting and distributing the news. The latest episode of gresham's law is threatening us.

This is something far more dangerous than the traditional seduction of the political press by the flattery of association with the powerful, the bribe of friendship and the ego inflating tactic of being asked for advice.

It would be shortsighted of the communications industry as a whole not to recognise the threat to our capability of promoting social responsibility in this trend.

M E A S U R E S

REVIEWS

JAZZ

Duke Ellington, after a fifty year success story and about 1000 compositions, keeps bobbing up with new work. This 71 year old phenomenon and his sidemen somehow keep up the killing pace of one night stands and world tours fifty two weeks a year.

Ellington is responsible for forming one of the main stems of jazz. The most important period was when Billy Strayhorn teamed with the Duke in 1939. Compositions labelled "Ellington-Strayhorn" are innumerable, even the Duke admits having lost count.

In conjunction with Ellington's recent tour of Australia, three LP's were released: "And His Mother Called Him Billy" features newly recorded versions of Billy Strayhorn compositions; "Flaming Youth" is a retracking of sixteen of the Harlem Band's 1927-1929 recordings. The last of these three discs, "Far East Suite" depicts the modern Ellington, if one can use such a description, since he has always been ahead of his time. He composed these impressions of the Far East after his US State Department tour which began in 1963 and ended in 1964.

The theme of "Far East Suite" is in keeping with the East meets West composite; a structure which has not yet displayed its full potency on modern music. The LP speaks for itself. We hear the familiar forceful sax solos from Jonny Hodges and Cootie Williams, with his individual trumpet, still keeps ahead of the pace despite his 64 years.

What strikes me about the Ellington band is that the musicians are all among the top few in the world within their own field and yet they have the uncanny ability to blend into a "smooth-sound" team without overshadowing each other. Qualities such as these are rare indeed!

The Suite was recorded in 1969 on RCA Dynagroove which, as usual, displays well balanced stereo spread and top quality high fidelity. This is an excellent opportunity for jazz collectors. The disc represents another milestone in Ellington's career.

John Giffin

ELDRIDGE CLEAVER SOUL ON ICE



BOOKS

PUT ON YOUR HOOD DADDY, WE'RE RIDING TONIGHT
SOUL ON ICE - ELDRIDGE CLEAVER
(JONATHAN CAPE)

Soul on Ice is a collection of essays and letters written mainly in Folsom Prison, California, and San Quentin. Cleaver was locked up for smoking pot and then for rape: "It delighted me that I was defying and trampling upon the white man's law, upon his system of values, and that I was defiling his women....!" through many of the pages runs the theme of sexually based conflict between whites and blacks, and I believe that it forms the central strand of the book.

Part 1 describes his political development, such enlightening experiences as seeing his pinup floating in little pieces "....floating in the commode." Sessions with a psychiatrist. Reading Marx. Getting paroled. Being jailed again.

The assassination of Malcolm X marks an important stage in his education. Previously he supported Elijah Muhammad and his black racist policies. He led a chapter of the Black Muslim religion in San Quentin after the killing of the inmate minister by a guard. He repudiates Muhammad, supports X. He pours scorn on all the Uncle Toms in sight - men like Booker T. Washington who were used to keep the negroes calm, docile and fit for exploitation. He analyses the whites' hero worship of physical prowess, dissecting the disillusionment over Clay's defeat of Sonny Liston.

From now on he concentrates on the white/black struggle. He sees this almost exclusively in sexual terms spending much of his time in a detailed account of the special relationship: We can fuck your women but you can't fuck ours. He sees this as an additional indignity to being ground into the dirt.

Interspersed with his allegories on sexual topics are a strong condemnation of the Vietnam War, and an attempt at describing the opposing power structures in today's world. In his chapters 'Rallying round the Flag', 'The Black Man's Stake in Vietnam' and 'Domestic Law and Order', the white power structure's global imperialism is seen in a clear light, Johnson's foreign policy is Goldwater's. The elite is just as ready to put down black Americans as Vietnamese. He quotes Kwame Nkrumah: "Capitalism at home is domestic colonialism."

In the final chapters, sexual fantasies are on the up and up. He pauses to shed a tear on all the betrayed revolutions: The "nowhere", in "The people", however, are nowhere consulted, although everything is done always in their name...." (Page 129) immediately following a comparison of capitalist and communist systems, must be referring to both and is an attempt to denigrate the political systems of Russia and China in the same breath as that of America - the real enemy of world peace.

Fantasy clouds the closing pages of 'Soul on Ice' but it's well done and very entertaining. Cleaver has a pleasant style - sometimes sharp. His wit "Hoover - America's Flattest Foot", "...turning the ultimate cheek" (in reference to negro homosexuals); "St. Eldridge the Stupe", one sustained attack on Baldwin makes this book extremely readable.

Julian Morris.

Mikhail Bulgakov (Pan\$1.15)

During 1969, I bought a dozen remaindered copies of Bulgakov's masterpiece to give to friends with the strict injunction that they lend them to others. I am prepared to say anything in order to convince you that you should read this book.

For example: it is the Russian Ulysses. Faulkner. Nabakov?

What I cannot say is what it is about. I keep thinking about it and re-reading it but it won't fit. Should it be read with E.H.Carr in the other hand? Could a Russian novelist in the thirties ignore Stalin completely? Dare he ignore politics? If you like literary puzzles Bulgakov's work will keep you happy for a decade.

But it is at the level of narrative and invention, in other words, storytelling, that I found immediate and tremendous pleasure.

There are three stories. Firstly, the activities of the Devil and his entourage in Moscow. If after reading the book you fail to treat black cats with a new reverence and affection then you might as well take out a year's subscription to Reader's Digest.

Secondly, there is the Gospel according to Mikail in which the death of Christ is presented with a compelling innocence that New Testament never conveyed.

Thirdly, there is the love story.

More than this you will have to work at for yourself. Be assured that you will not regret it.

Humphrey McQueen.

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REVIEWS

OPERA

The English Opera Group:
Benjamin Britten's curlew River.

Last Tuesday night the English Opera Group performed Benjamin Britten's *CURLEW RIVER*, the first of his three "parables for church performance" to be heard in the Canberra Theatre on successive nights.

CURLEW RIVER calls for four male soloists, a male chorus, and an instrumental group of only seven players. Written after the style of the Japanese Noh plays, it is a short, intense work that capitalises on this extreme economy of production. The music is subordinated to the drama, and the simple, almost naive story of the demented mother searching for her lost child gains a tremendous emotional and dramatic impact that is heightened by the slow inevitability of the action, the sparseness of the setting and the shortness of the whole (last Tuesday night's performance lasted barely an hour and a quarter, with no breaks).

The part-Oriental, part-medieval parentage of *CURLEW RIVER* has clearly influenced the music (most noticeably, perhaps, in the gamelan-like passages for bells and, of course, in the processional plainsong *Te lucis ante terminum*), but it has a stylistic unity that is unmistakably Benjamin Britten. Incidentally, one wonders how long it will be before string glissandi, so fashionable over the last few years, will begin to sound a slightly tired musical cliché.

The English Opera Group production was very fine, both musically and dramatically. The standard of the singing, both solo and concerted, was outstandingly light while the excellent diction enabled one to follow the action without any of the usual difficulties. I was very taken with the spacious, echoing cathedral-like effect obtained when the chorus of pilgrims faced in different directions and deliberately sang out of time with each other. Of the soloists, though all were excellent I must say I found Bernard Dickerson's tenor especially attractive.

The instrumental playing was not always of such quality. Although the standard of the individual performers was unquestionably very high there appeared some occasional problems in ensemble which seem hardly warranted with such a small number of players. Incidentally, the orchestra was very much a part of the whole production, being dressed in monks' garb and playing on stage.

The effectiveness of last Tuesday night's performance was enhanced by its stark set design, its dramatic lighting, and by its superb choreography. If the remaining two parables, *THE BURNING FIERY FURNACE* and *THE PRODIGAL SON*, maintain this high standard the English Opera Group's visit to Canberra will prove very worthwhile.

One final point needs to be made, however. These parables are unquestionably intended to be performed without a conductor, and there was of course none last Tuesday night. Nevertheless, even though the composer may have been most intimately connected with this production, I can only regard the Elizabethan Opera Trust's advertisement of the performance as being "under the personal artistic direction of Benjamin Britten" as being dishonest. I, and I am sure many others, expected to see Britten himself directing at least the instrumental ensemble, perhaps from the organ.

Peter Clayton.

TELEVISION

"SON OF MAN"

As with any work of literature, the play

"Son of Man" can and should be judged on a literary level. This I am not very capable of doing. The writer of the play, Denis Potter, laid himself open to another type of evaluation, however, by stating that the play was intended to be "one sliver among many thousands of approaches" to the Jesus Christ of the gospels. The way he did approach the Jesus of the gospels is typical of the dishonest approach of many people — Christians and non-Christians alike. Basically, Denis Potter fixed in his mind a picture of Christ which he wanted to portray and then found small incidents in the gospel stories which could be interpreted as supporting this, or could be twisted so that they would support this idea. He omitted and ignored those sections of the gospel narrative which directly contradict the interpretation he wished to put upon Christ.

For example, Christ is shown at the beginning of the play writhing in the desert, almost mad with doubt, asking, "Is it me? Is it me?" The gospels, however, clearly show Jesus in no doubt as to his identity, even at the early age of twelve (long before the play opened). See for example Luke 2:49, Matthew 4:7, Luke 4:12, Matthew 11:5, Luke 4:18-21, John 5:17-18, John 8:19, John 14:9, Mark 14:61-62, Mark 15:2 etc. Denis Potter himself said that a man must have doubts and that he therefore gave Jesus doubts so that Jesus could be a man. One cannot say that Jesus had no doubts at all, but Potter portrayed as the chief course of doubt one aspect of Jesus's life which, according to the gospel evidence, Jesus did not doubt. The scene of the trial of Jesus was also twisted to suit the playwright's purpose as even a cursory reading of the final few chapters of each of the gospels will show.

One cannot deny that the play had some more positive sides in the matter of authenticity. The physical figure of Jesus as a fairly ordinary-looking peasant is much more authentic than the effeminate "whitewashed saint" image many people seem to have in their minds. The portrayal of the horrors of Jesus' flogging and crucifixion were a vast improvement on the almost painless crucifixions that some people seem to imagine. The scheming nature of the pharisees was true to the picture presented in the gospels.

As a work of art, "Son of Man" may have been good, but as an approach to the Jesus Christ of the gospels (which the writer claimed it to be) it was largely distortion and misrepresentation of the source material.

Distorted ideas of the character and teachings of Christ are very common among both Christians and non-Christians. To be intellectually honest in one's approach to Jesus Christ, and in one's opinions (positive or negative) regarding him, one must be prepared to examine the source material (the four gospels) in their context with as little prejudice of any sort as possible, letting the records speak for themselves. We must fit out ideas to the facts, not fit the facts to our ideas.

Graham McKay



IF BACON WROTE SHAKESPEARE

Whereas certain learned critics have been bold enough to declare that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, it has long seemed to me to be time that their theories were

put to the test. Shakespeare's text is, as we all know, corrupt; filled with alterations, additions, actors' erasures, prompt material, misreadings and compositor's errors. However, it has, however, it has, been remedied where unsatisfactory by alterations which reduce it to the kind of appalling blank verse jingle with which we are all (for who has not suffered in school?) so wearily familiar. The true Baconian however, would attempt to restore the faulty passage after the known style and manner of Sir Francis Bacon, as observed in his Essays and other works. In the passage below, accordingly, I have returned to its hypothetical first stage a well-known passage from *Hamlet* which has, in its present corrupt state, often created confusion and disagreement among serious students of the play.

(Note: This experiment is in no way alters my own personal theory, which is that Shakespeare wrote Bacon, Anne Hathaway wrote Shakespeare, and Shakespeare wrote Anne Hathaway's Memoirs — since, unfortunately, lost.)

Suicide is a kind of rash Hopefulness; for what is it but to fly from those Ills a Man may know, to others whereof he knoweth Naught? And certainly it is a patient of much Thought. For though there be that hold the question requireth but this speedy Resolution: To be or not To be; yet it meseemeth must we list what causes induce a Man to, as it were and in some sort, shuffle off this mortal Coil. First, it may scarce make for

terror to Death; for what hath it if a Man sayeth he Dieth, but that rather he Dreameth; and what doth it say to Dream, but that we do thus escape the Heartaches and the One Thousand natural Shocks of the Flesh; to which all are we born, *Tamquam Heredes*.

I deny not such Reasons to be of much Potence; yet are there such Respects and Contraries as would make a Man bear rather the Tyrants' injustice, the Contumaciousness of the Proud, those sharper pangs of unregenerate Love, and the Arrogance of Officers; and all these doubled; than that he deliver his own Releasement (*Quietus* the Latin hath it) in defiance of Laws; and by the mode of a bare Bodkin. As that though Death be a sleep; yet what hindereth Sleep that it be visited with Dreams; which Dreams may they not be Ill equally as Well? Which were a Question indeed. Nobility that a Man suffer in his Mind the Slings and Arrows of outrageous Fortune. (The Latin hath it better: *Scortum Fortune illa infandum*); but that he rather should in a sort take Arms against that Sea of Troubles that Offendeth him; and by this Opposing draw on his proper Dissolution; which Consummation is cannot be but that he should devoutly Wish. And for the second, I knew One that denied all In thus wise are all men held cowed by conscience; that the rash Countenance of Resolution doth become paled and sicklied over by the Cast or Film of Cogitation. And so doth it often chance that those Currents of Action; through they be of great Pith or Motion; yet thus considered, they do become dispersed and far-scattered from the Cognomination of Enterprise.

Mark O'Connor.

continued



WHAT'S WRONG
With 200 kids
in a class?

NOTHING BUT.....

achieve a reading speed of a child aged 11½. But such proven learning devices as reading cards are still very much in the experimental stage here.

Like overseas educators, our reformers have as their basic goal the development of a programme for each student, rather than building the students into a uniform programme.

This is the aim behind the Wyndham Scheme, the only comprehensive educational reform this country has seen. But the Wyndham Scheme has been tailored to an outmoded structure, badly financed and badly controlled.

Our schools are singularly ill-adapted to this new age of educational experiment and innovation because they are regimented into six, highly centralised, monolithic state systems.

The dead hand of bureaucracy stifles

individual enterprise and initiative. The squeeze on funds makes it well-nigh impossible for our starved schools to make any significant educational reforms.

The main problem is to get out conservative reformers to break out of their mould of thinking in terms of the conventional, self-contained classroom. All our accepted methods and procedures should be put on trial, all our concepts like teacher, class, curriculum, textbooks, period — the basic building blocks of any educational programme — put up for questioning.

Curriculum is perhaps to collective a term if students are to function as independent investigators for much of the time. Period and class, as we know them, are too rigid as units to divide space and time.

At the Kennedy Demonstration School, Maryland, the day is divided not into fixed 40-minute periods but into nodules of 16 minutes. The regular class period is three nodules of 48 minutes, which may be lengthened to 64 minutes, 80 minutes or even 96 minutes, if necessary.

This type of flexibility ensures that the student's time is, ideally, used to maximum advantage. A teacher does not have to meander through a subject in 40 minutes that he wants to get across in 16 minutes. Nor are elaborate experiments or in-depth discussions interrupted in mid-stream.

Textbook is another term that is up for question in the new educational environment. In overseas experiments, the textbook is regarded as too uniform, too big and unwieldy to solve instructional problems. The textbook, the symbol of the monolithic type instruction, is being replaced in overseas experiments by small source books, special kits, programmed texts and tapes, films and computer programmes.

Flexibility is the keynote of educational reform, but educators are adamant that this flexibility cannot be achieved unless the buildings are also flexible. In Australia we are still building schools with the old "eggcrate" design — uniform sized classes designed for the old self-contained class of between 25 and 45 pupils.

A few bold experimental schools have been designed. Schools like the Tregear primary school, near Penrith, which uses sliding walls to enlarge or lessen the size of a classroom as well as many other distinctive features. And the cost is lower than for traditional construction! But such schools are the rare exception. We are still sticking to the old rigid, sterile, isolated designs that permit neither the formation of large classes nor the division into small seminar groups.

Breaking out of this rigidity, overseas educators are looking to designs that enable them to expand space at will, convert it to a variety of purposes, adapt it for different types of programmes. This is what they call flexible design.

Educational Facilities Laboratories Inc., a Ford Foundation enterprise, has drawn up designs for a flexible secondary school to cater for 2000 students, using the "cluster college" concept. The school is divided into four 500 student "houses", designed to give each student and staff member a sense of community and identity.

The physical heart of the school is a large library block, surrounded by four circular halls, which are the common rooms for each house. Each hall can be divided into four rooms, using partitions, for lecture-demonstrations. Or the entire building may be used for a full meeting of the house, for theatre, concerts, or for midday lunch.

Surrounding these, on the outside of the campus, are four building clusters — one for each house — with separate clusters for mathematics-science and for career skills. In each house cluster there are three "suites" — an English studies suite, a foreign language suite, and a social studies suite.

Each suite has space for instruction, together with space for a team of teachers to plan, confer and produce teaching materials. Through the use of sliding partitions, the entire area can be converted to a large lecture room, or divided into intimate areas for seminar or tutorial rooms.

The razzle-dazzle of equipment ranges from computers, to language laboratories, videotape lectures, typewriters — practically every worthwhile technological device. The authors explain that the sophisticated equipment is necessary in building up an individual programme for each child to work at his own pace and depth.

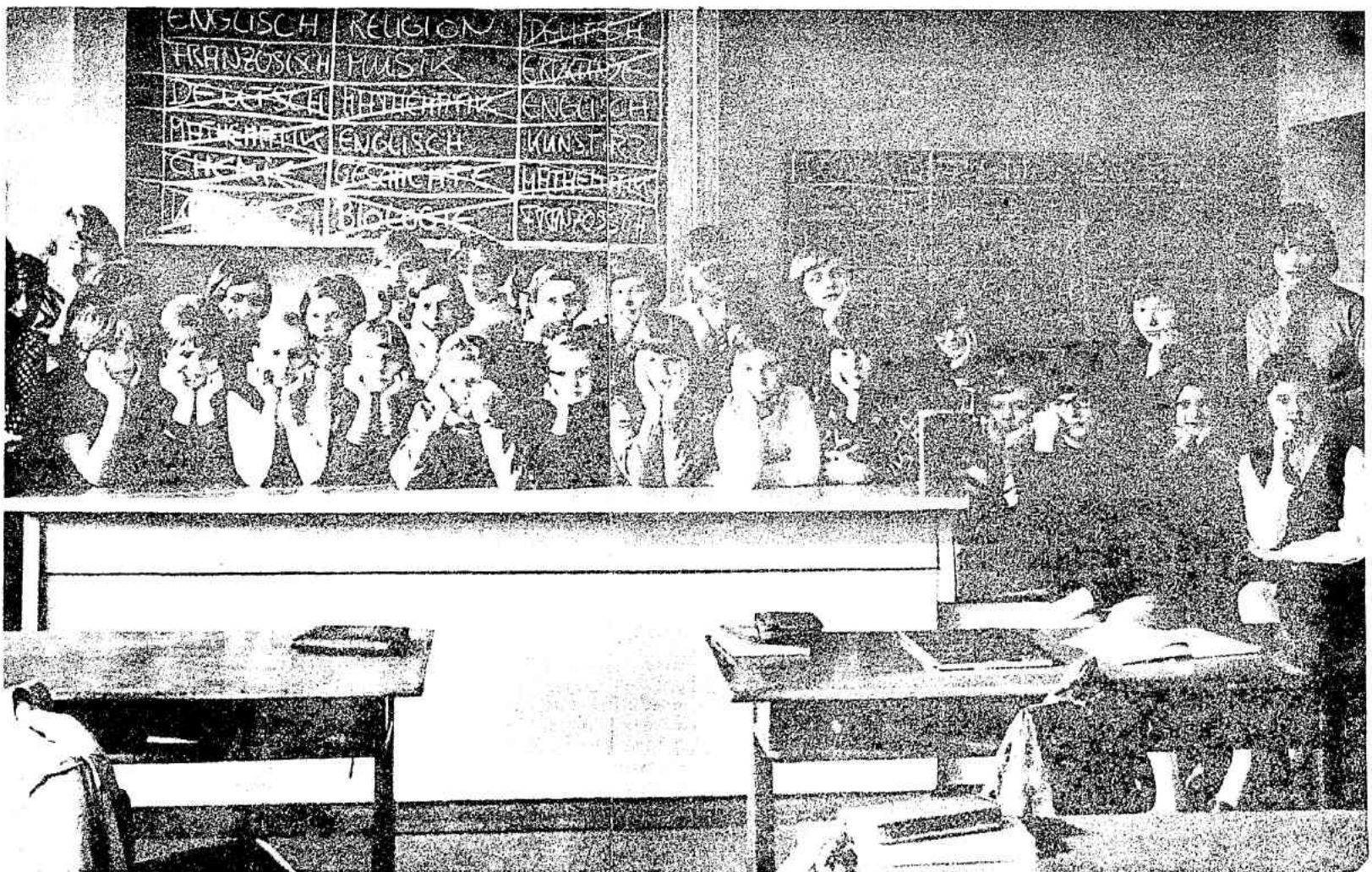
It reminds one of the experimental American schools where children sit with earphones on, in front of a computer, studying advanced mathematics. And I recall the American professor I interviewed two years ago who had developed a computer at which 50 students could work simultaneously on different courses.

He told me then: "The computer in the flexible school will make the greatest advance in learning we have ever seen. "I predict that in a few years students will be spending three or four hours a day at a computer then going into small seminar groups to discuss what they have learned."

How far are we from computer-assisted instruction? Many claim it is so expensive it cannot be considered for Australia. But the Professor of Computing at Adelaide University, Professor J. Ovenstone, has developed a simple computer which he predicts could cost 20 cents per hour per pupil. This compares favourably with the cost of employing a teacher for an hour to instruct a class of 30 pupils.

No one at this stage suggests that computer assisted instruction is the answer. But it is one of the exciting possibilities that could help free both teachers and students from their rigid self-contained class situation. Can we grasp the educational opportunities that are on offer, at fairly cheap rates? I doubt it.

School administrators, teachers and politicians, are absorbed in the day-to-day struggle to maintain the old system. They are desperately trying to find enough teachers — whether qualified or not — to put in front of a class of 38 or 40 children. This is our contribution to educational reform.





THAT SRC

The great "new" S.R.C. elected (unopposed) last week consists of the following

- ARTS Rep. Chris Mc Guigan
- ECONOMICS Rep. Adam Salzer
- LAW Rep. Andrew Morrison
- PART TIME Rep. Stephen Hobbs
- GENERAL Reps. Richard Refshauge
Stephen Duckett
Rodney Smyth
Christopher Bain
Robert Somosi
Hank van Apeldoorn
Mac Collings
Jillian Mc Spedden
David Kerr
Gerard Joseph

WORONI STAFF

Editor: Andrew Podger
 Reviews & Arts Editor: Mark O'Connor
 Layout Supervisors: Charlie Dickins, Garry Raffaele,
 Photographic Editor: Jim Everett
 And: Kel O'Neil, Hugh Haynes, Anthea Green, Martin Boling, Bob Somosi, Rodney Smyth, Alison Richards, Hank van Apeldoorn, Bruce McClintock, Mary Clowry, Mark Bosworth, James Whittington, Michael Cosgrove
 Acting Director of Student Publications: Mark Cunliffe
 Printer: Maxwell Newton Publications

ANOTHER DULL UNION MEETING

Unlike the previous Union General Meeting, the Monday 23rd March General Meeting was lacking in emotion, and overall was fairly dull. The Chairman of the Union Board opened the meeting with a long explanation of the Union Board's policy changes since last year. He explained that, prior to December, the policy was to break even, and not to charge indirect overhead costs to the trading costs. The December policy included some overhead costs, and the March "revisionist" position reverted to the pre-December position.

A motion rescinding the previous no-confidence motion was then discussed. Mr. Refshauge, the mover of the motion explained at quite some length that the Board had respected student demands, and had in effect put off consideration of a new policy until tenders for the new Union were seen. Some showed the motion because it failed to show that the general membership had previously lacked confidence in the Board of Management, even if that situation had now changed. A strong view, voiced by Ron Fraser, Stephen

Duckett and Andrew Bain, indicated a great deal of discontent with the present situation in which the Union Board is not responsible to the wish of general meetings. Finally the motion was put and carried; the Union once again had confidence in its Board of Management.

In an attempt to salvage something, a motion of no confidence was then moved in the Public Relations Officer, Gerard Joseph. The meeting felt that the failure of public relations which was evident, was not the fault of any one person, but rather of the whole Board.

The Union Investigation Committee was then discussed, and when Anthea Green made it clear that she envisaged a maximum outlay of \$50 by the Committee, the meeting accepted the proposal, that the Committee, consisting of 2 Union nominees, 2 S.R.C. nominees and 4 students should investigate all aspects of Union policy and planning.

Mark Cunliffe.

THE STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL IS CALLING FOR APPLICATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

- BUSH WEEK DIRECTOR
- BUSH WEEK FINANCIAL DIRECTOR
- BUSH WEEK EDITOR
- AMNESTY DAY DIRECTOR

Applications should be handed into the S.R.C. Office and will close at 5 p.m.

WORONI STAFF WANTED

WORONI needs an editor or co-editor for 2nd term, and also an (experienced if possible) THEATRE Critic.

Anyone interested, see Andrew Podger via the S.R.C. or WORONI Office.

classifieds

COMING EVENTS

UNIVERSITY LECTURES 1970

Revolution in the modern world is the theme of this year's series of University Lectures to be held in the Australian National University beginning on Wednesday 18 March. The series of seven lectures, under the general title "A World in Revolution?", will trace the impact of revolution in the modern world and the significance and prospects of radical and revolutionary ideology.

April 8: Professor Karl A. Wittfogel, former Director of the Chinese History Project, University of Washington, Seattle, and in New York, "The Chinese Revolution - fact, image, impact".
 April 15: Dr Eugene Kamenka, "Contemporary Marxism - is it disintegrating?".

April 22: Dr Robert Banks, Research Fellow in the History of Ideas Unit, ANU, "Revolution and Christian Radicalism".

April 29: Professor P.H. Partridge, Professor of Social Philosophy, ANU, "Contemporary Revolutionary Ideas".

All lectures will be held in the H.C. Coombs Lecture Theatre, beginning at 8.15 pm.

FILM GROUP TIMETABLE

Sunday 12th April, 2.00 p.m.
 APARAJITO - Apu's adolescence
 Grand Prix Venice Festival.
 Plus: OPUS - Levy's dazzling tribute to the creative arts.

Tuesday 14th April 8.00 p.m.
 THE WORLD OF APU - Apu's rather bizarre marriage.
 Plus: Music for the Apu Tripology is by Ravi Shankar

Sunday 19th April 2.00 p.m.
 SEVEN DAYS IN MAY - John Frankenheimer's suspense film of an attempted military coup in the USA.
 Stars, Burt Lancaster, Kirk Douglas

and Ava Gardner.
 Plus: LOVE ME, LOVE ME, LOVE ME - FOR SALE
 the Story of Squidgy Bod.

Tuesday 21st April, 8.00 p.m.
 FORBIDDEN GAMES (JEUX INTERDITS)
 Special Anzac Day anti-war film by Reme Clement.
 Plus: TRIUMPH OF THE WILL - A Nazi propaganda film.

SPORT

RUGBY CLUB
 NEEDS
 UNDER 19 PLAYERS

See Jack Curtis North Oval, Tuesday or Thursday 5 p.m.

"Anybody interested in joining the Ski Club who has not filled in a membership form already please ask for a copy at the Sports Union."

OVERSEAS

An Indonesian student is interested in corresponding with an Australian student, male or female. He studies dentistry at the Trisakti University in Djakarta, is 24 years old, and would correspond in English, Dutch and Bahasa Indonesia.
 Name: Joe Hardhany Dharmawidjaya
 Address: 21, Djaloh Tanah Abang Tiga Djakarta, Indonesia;

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see DAVID BRADBURY
 Room S24 Bruce Hall
 or Ring 489498 for test.

SACHED

When University apartheid legislation was passed, the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) called a meeting of student leaders from all over South Africa. These leaders refused to admit defeat and decided on a plan to maintain some free and independent higher education. Therefore, NUSAS, assisted by various prominent educationists in South Africa, set up the South African Committee for Higher Education, under the trusteeship of Chief Albert Luthuli (Nobel Peace Prize Winner, author of "Let My People Go"), Bishop Ambrose Reeves (author of "Shooting at Sharpville"), Mr Alan Paton (author of "Cry, the Beloved Country") and Mr D. H. Craighead. The purpose of SACHED was to further post-matriculation higher education for South Africans. Because of the circumstances in the country, and in the universities this purpose meant that SACHED would provide an educational alternative to the apartheid universities and colleges of South Africa. The students admitted to SACHED were to study by correspondence and under individual tutorial supervision, firstly for the General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level), which is minimum university entrance to most overseas universities, and then through the University of London for the BA or the BSc (Econ) degree. Students would be admitted on the basis of their academic ability and on the basis that they wanted a first-class education and to sit for examinations of recognised standing untouched by apartheid.

The trustees of SACHED and NUSAS itself appealed to the international student and university community for funds to set up SACHED. University people in many countries came forward with practical help. The response was and still is magnificent.

WUS is continuing to do all in its power to provide the necessary funds to keep SACHED going. In addition, generous donations have been received from individuals and from organisations.

SACHED was launched in 1960 and started with some 10 students in Johannesburg. As of June 1968, there are 79 students at four centres: Cape Town (12), Durban (15), Johannesburg (51) and Grahamstown (1). Since SACHED started, 208 students have been enrolled.

The academic challenge is considerable since most students have mediocre or poor Matric results and inadequate schooling behind them. Most have a very poor (E) Matric standard of English. Before embarking on AL courses, students do "foundation" courses in English and sometimes in other subjects. After this stage is over, many students — under all the circumstances — do surprisingly well in AL exams, although A grades have only once or twice been achieved. In June this year, 15 students are sitting for BA finals; one is sitting for BSc (Econ) Part I examinations, and two are sitting for BSc (Econ) finals.

Of the 79 students, 15 are at some stage in a degree course. Several of the students have been launched through SACHED to overseas scholarships: One is at Oxford; one at the University of Exeter; one at Birmingham; one has

completed his MA at Sussex; one has completed his degree at Toronto University; one went to Lovanium and from there to West Germany. One hopes to get to East Anglia and another to Sussex for this October, having been offered scholarships. Another student has been offered a place at Manchester University, and another one is at King's College in London.

At each centre a committee, responsible to the Central Council of SACHED, is concerned with the welfare of the students. The committee assists in alleviating the multitude of problems which arise. Some students persevere under abnormal difficulties; the insecurity experienced by many students would be deeply shocking to any students whose progress up the academic ladder has been of a relatively unharrassed kind. In such circumstances many students have shown themselves to be persons of outstanding character. The Centre committees assist with problems of accommodation of health, and they consider applications for student assistance grants to cover train fares, medical expenses, clothing, particularly clothes, or other welfare needs. A special fund, the Student's Assistance Fund, mainly supported by private donors, is available for the purpose of small subsistence grants or emergency needs.

The Central Council is responsible to the Trustees and deals with overall academic policy, the final selection of students and important aspects of the administration.

Any serious educational project takes some time to show results. SACHED is no exception. This is particularly the case when the majority of students study part-time and under conditions which are frequently a challenge to courage and perseverance.

The policy of SACHED has been to accept students only when they have passed the South African matriculation exam, with the intention of putting them through the General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) and then afterwards entering them for a degree course through the University of London or else assisting them to find an overseas scholarship, generally through the scholarships department of NUSAS.

For all the difficulties with which SACHED contends, it has been extremely moving to see how a number of SACHED students have made good use of their developing education. A group in Johannesburg, for example, have been supervising a group of African school-children who were expelled from African high schools supposedly for political activity. Having learnt how the SACHED system works, the SACHED students have themselves applied a similar system to help younger African students. It is more encouraging that, despite these several difficulties, SACHED is showing results.

SACHED is not a static body, it is a developing one. Many improvements in courses, books and in the organisation itself have been introduced since 1960. Much more can be done. SACHED relies on the assistance it receives from WUS; if further improvements are to be made, student numbers are to be increased, more funds will be required. In 1969, 84 to 88 students will be enrolled and 88 to 92 in 1970.

STIRRING GENTLY

The University Chaplains report that they have moved their office temporarily to the Faculty Reading Room in the School of General Studies Building of the Library. This arrangement is by kind permission of the Librarian, Mrs. J.J. Granek, to whom the Chaplains are extremely grateful. The Faculty Reading Room is situated on the ground floor to the left of the entrance to the Periodicals Room. The Office Hours will be the same as before, namely:

The Rev. Father Leo Clandillon, O.P.
Tuesdays 10.15 am to 12.45 pm
Wednesdays 3 pm to 5.30 pm
Thursdays 10.15 am to 12.45 pm

The Rev. George Garnsey:
Tuesdays, 3pm to 5 pm
Thursdays 2 pm to 3 pm
Fridays 2 pm to 3 pm

The staff of the Periodicals Room have kindly agreed to receive telephone messages for the Chaplains; the extension number is 2990.

It was interesting to note that "The Canberra Times" (Saturday 28th March, Easter Eve) ran an editorial using the coming of Good Friday and Easter as a springboard for some comments on the extent of religious belief and interest in religion in Australia. First, the important point was made that this is not a Christian country. We live in a secular society in which are found people with a great variety of religious beliefs and some who are uncommitted. It is a pluralist situation. Beside the many who are practising Christians in recognisable Christian groups or churches there are many who are interested in the study of religious thought, history and practice as a discipline.

The editorial was right to describe as significant developments the inauguration last year of the Canberra Society for

the Study of Religion and Theology, and the University's decision to set up what it is hoped will eventually be a full Department of Religious Studies. Strong student support for this decision is evident. The Student Christian Movement, the Evangelical Union and the Newman Society meanwhile continue to provide with their regular meetings, opportunities for discussion and study of religious questions.

Professor Christopher Evans, Professor of New Testament at the University of London, is spending his study leave at St. Mark's Institute of Theology, Canberra where he is completing a commentary on St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. During Orientation Week he spoke at the University in "Christianity: Belief on Action?" and he is the current speaker at the S.C.M.'s meetings (Tuesdays, 1 pm Physics L.R.2). In addition Dr. Robert Banks, of the University's History of Ideas Unit, has taken advantage of the Professor's presence to arrange a series of fortnightly seminars at St. Mark's (Thursdays 3pm.) Professor Evans began the series with a paper on St. Luke's Gospel itself: Father Peter Malone spoke on "The Use of the Old Testament in Luke" and Garry Trompff, also from the History of Ideas Unit, followed with a paper entitled "Luke: Greek Scholar or Jewish Quisling?"

Meanwhile the S.S.O.R.T. programme for the term reads provocatively: Professor Evans on "Is 'Holy Scripture' Christian?" (4th March), Mr. W.J. Guinane (Philosophy S.G.S.) on "God as Final Cause" (7th April) and Dr. John Parratt (New Guinea Research Unit, Research School of Pacific Studies A.N.U.) on "Papuan Traditional Religion and Christian Belief" (29th April, in Ursula College Common Room). G.C.G.

UNION BY-ELECTION.

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNION

1. In accordance with Clause 16, section 2 of the Constitution I give notice that it is necessary to hold a by-election of one member of the Union Board of Management by the general membership of the Union.
2. Persons eligible to vote are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except a person suspended from membership under Section 9, sub-section 2, of the Constitution during the period of his suspension.
3. There is one seat to be filled, vacated by the resignation of Mr. D.Solomon. The member elected will hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the person in whose place he or she was elected, and will hold office until 3rd August, 1970.
4. I invite nomination of persons for election. Each person nominated must be an ordinary or life member of the Union, unless his eligibility has been rendered invalid by Section 2, para 8, of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.
5. Nominations must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary and shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at an election and shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act if elected.
6. Nominations must reach me by 5 p.m. on Monday, 13th. April, 1970. They should either be delivered to my office in the Union or posted to the Returning Officer, The Australian National University Union, Box 4, P.O. Canberra, A.C.T. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed Nomination for by-election.
7. A list of persons qualified to vote and the relevant provisions of the Union Constitution and the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules may be consulted at my office and will be made available to any member on request.

E.C.de Totth
Secretary to the Union.
Returning Officer.

3rd April, 1970.

UNION BAR COMMITTEE

The Union Bar Committee was created by the Board of Management at a meeting held on 2nd. April, 1970 and it is intended that this Committee shall regulate the day to day use of the bar for the benefit of members.

Applications are called for the filling of one position which is to be filled from among the general membership of the Union applications to be submitted as soon as practicable to the Secretary.

E.C. de Totth
SECRETARY TO THE UNION

SPORT

VOLLEYBALL

Are you aware that the world's most popular participant sport is now being played on this campus four days a week?

At a recent meeting it was decided to form an A.N.U. Volley ball Club. Members of the A.C.T.V.A. have agreed to provide the Club with coaches and equipment until we are able to support ourselves. Bob Foot, an Australian Representative, has offered his services both as a player and as a coach.

The club is open to all members of the Sports Union (there being both men's and women's winter competition).

If you are looking for a sport to keep you fit during Canberra's winter then Volleyball may be the answer. Many of our players will be new to the sport so now is the time to join the fastest growing indoor sport in Australia and learn with them.

Coaching and practice (to commence soon) will be held in the newly equipped "Old Drill Hall" at the following times;

Wed. 5 - 7 p.m.
Thurs. 5 - 7 p.m.

for those who wish to see the game in action A.C.T.V.A. competition is held in the Drill Hall at the following times;

Mon. 7 - 10.30 p.m.
Thurs. 7 - 10.30 p.m.
Sun. 10 - 6.00 p.m.

If you are interested in Volleyball, or wish to obtain further details contact;

Don Poynton Garran Hall
 Room 109.

or ask for Bob Foot at the Drill Hall at any of the last three times. or leave your name and address at the Sports Union Office.

(Until A.N.U. teams are formed, the A.C.T.V.A. have immediate vacancies for women players.)



ANU rugby union showing fine form.

GOLF

For the record, the A.N.U. Golf Club is alive and well.

Golfers and prospective golfers are welcome to join, and for the token one dollar joining fee, members are entitled to:

- 1]. A sponsored trip to Melbourne for Intersarsity. To be eligible, each applicant must submit 2 countersigned score cards to the Sports Union Office before April 30th. There is a limit: 7 men, 7 women.
- 2]. Professional golf lessons hourly during the week. Maximum cost each will be 50c per hour. Clubs provided.
- 3]. Participation in regular and social rounds. Interested members are asked to hand in 2 countersigned score cards for handicap determination before competitions begin. Social rounds can be arranged between members through a schedule book in the Sports Union Office.
- 4]. Possible concessions at a Canberra golf course - wheels are turning.
- 5]. Reduced entrance fee to Golf Club sponsored film evenings - box office attractions.

Please join and give your ideas to a club with great potential. Coming events will be posted regularly on the Union Notice board.

Any inquiries to: Garth Parry
951414
Tony Millar (Vice-President) 814257

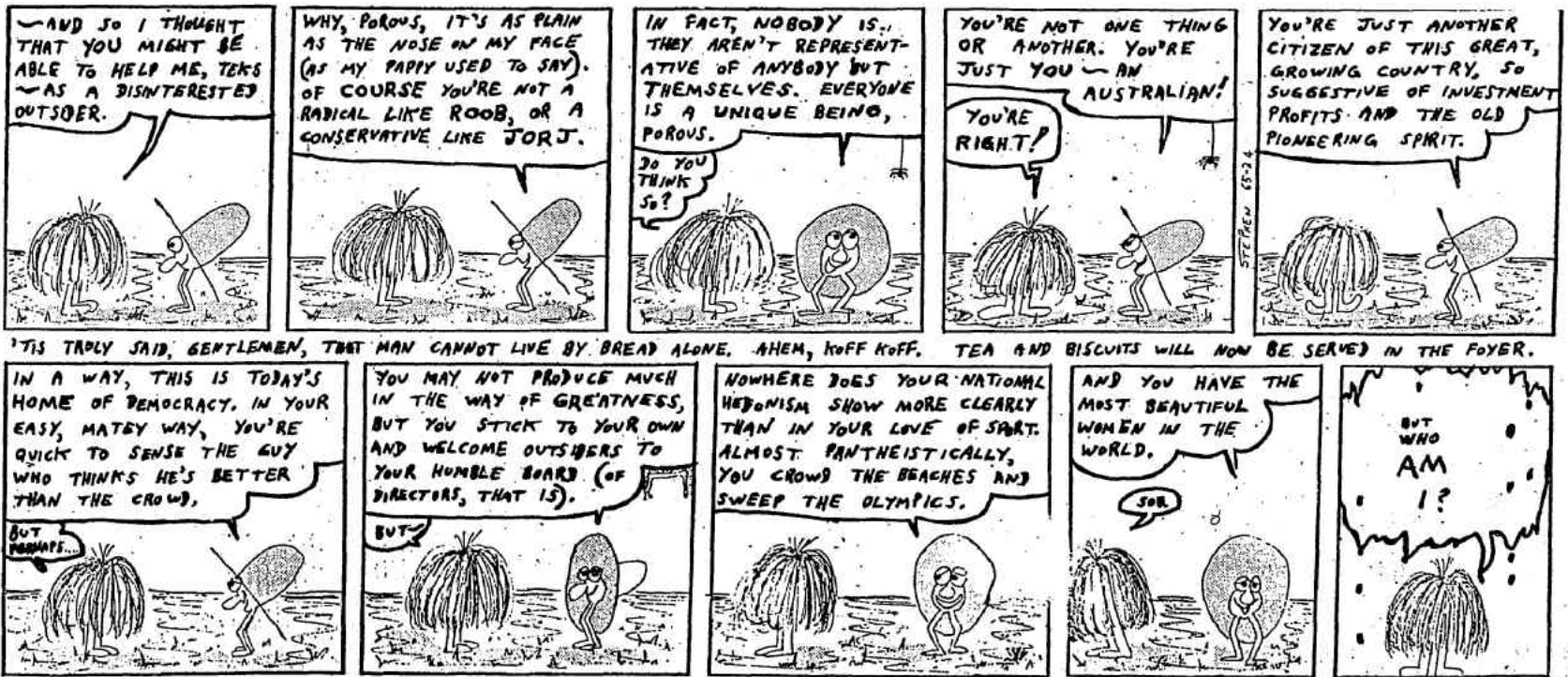
RUGBY

The A.N.U. Rugby Club took part in the Royals Knockout Carnival on the 21st and 22nd March and met with mixed success. The university side took the field against Ainslie and performed very creditably to draw 3 - 3. University scored the only try of the match and thus proceeded to the next round of the competition. John mallett jumped well in the lineouts and was well supported by Mark Davidson and Peter Jell. The next round of the competition saw the Varsity line up against Norths. The first half of this game saw some atrocious football on the part of the University side and, aided by the strong wind, Norths went to a 13 - 0 lead. In the second half, the A.N.U. side began to play much better football but had to be content with losing the game 13 - 3. Forestry also entered a side in the competition and met up with the strong Western Districts side. The expected whitewash didn't occur and thanks to great efforts by Alan Don, Steve Midgeley and Bill Carter, the Forestry side held on to be beaten 17 - 6. This was a great effort considering that Forestry plays in the local 4th grade competition and Western Districts were first grade premiers in 1969.

On Saturday April 4th, University plays Ainslie in the first of two pre-season trials. On April 11th, the club takes the field against R.M.C. Anybody interested in University Rugby is urged to come along and give the club a bit of support. After the R.M.C. game on April 11th, there will be a gathering at the University Staff Club from 5 - 7 p.m. for a few after the game drinks - all players, spectators and their friends are invited to attend. All club members are reminded that the continuence of these social functions is largely dependant on prompt payment of subscriptions.

POROUS PASTERNAK

by stephen



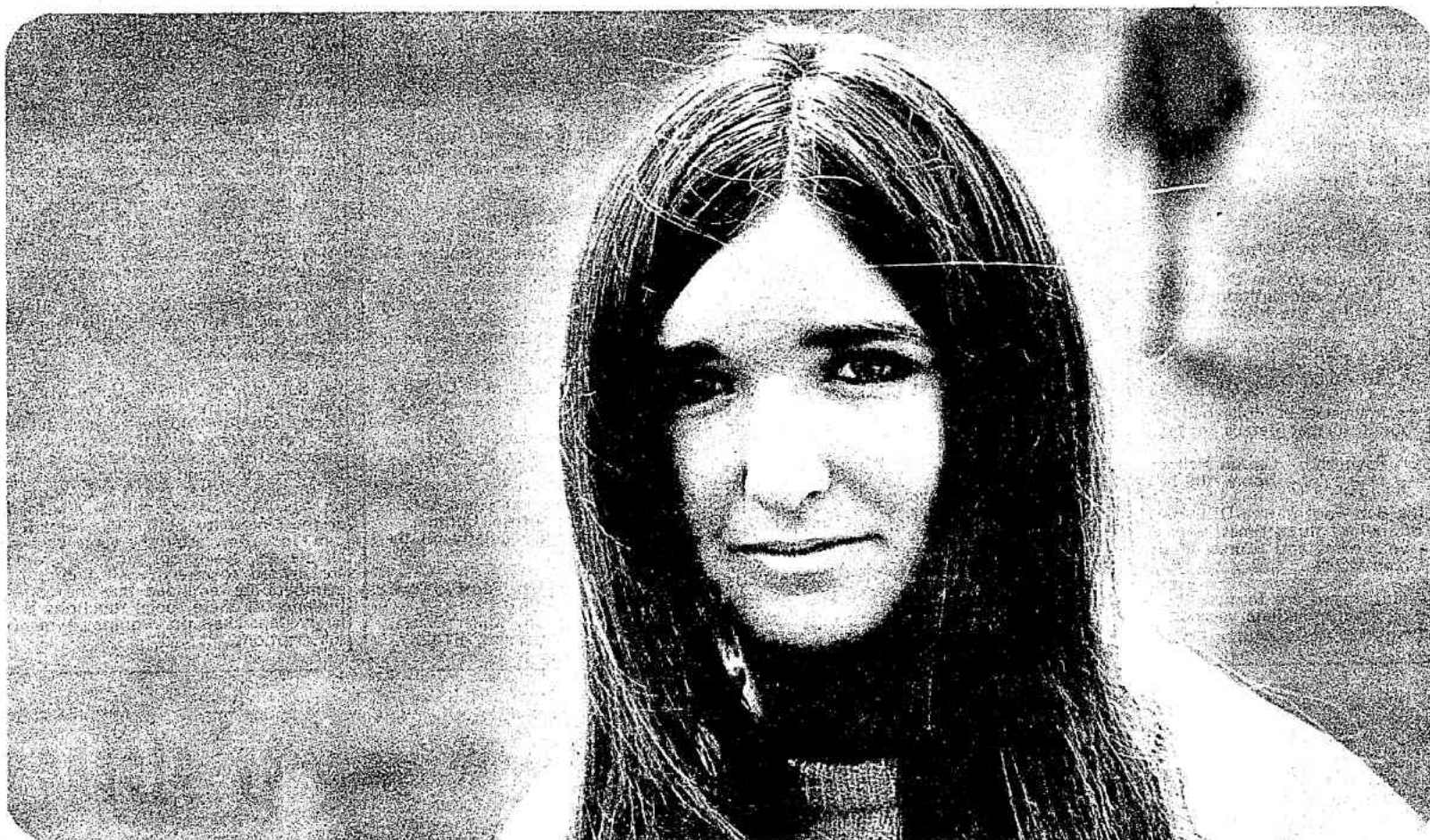
'TIS TRAPLY SAID, GENTLEMEN, THAT MAN CANNOT LIVE BY BREAD ALONE. AHEN, KOFF KOFF. TEA AND BISCUITS WILL NOW BE SERVED IN THE FOYER.

NCF
375.947
WOR

BIRDS



Sue Lever in third year arts.



Kerry White in first year arts.



Jenny Cooper in second year science.



**photographed
by
jim
everett**